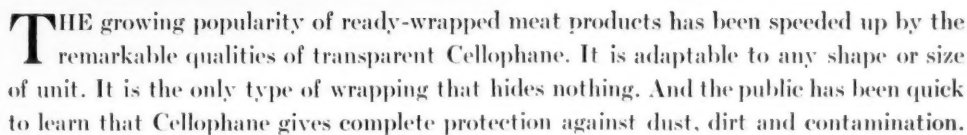


Pro Meat

**ed. Industri**  
**Reference**  
7th TIER

Number 25

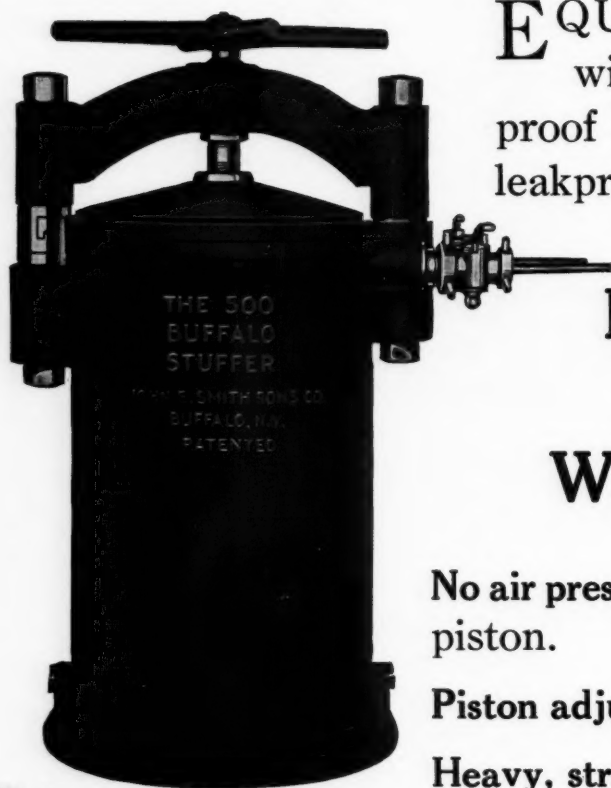


REG. U.S. PAT. & CAN. AD.

# Cellophane

CELLOPHANE IS THE REGISTERED TRADEMARK OF DU PONT CELLOPHANE CO., TO DESIGNATE ITS TRANSPARENT CELLULOSE SHEETING.

*Stuffing problems vanish  
when you install this*  
**"BUFFALO" Air Stuffer**



**E**QUIPPED exclusively  
with the patented leak-  
proof Superior Piston and  
leakproof lid.

**MEAT-TIGHT  
AIR-TIGHT  
WATER-TIGHT**

No air pressure necessary to lower  
piston.

Piston adjustable to take up wear.

Heavy, strong safety ring.

If you are having any trouble with your present equip-  
ment it will pay you to investigate this machine!

**JOHN E. SMITH'S SONS CO., BUFFALO, N. Y., U. S. A.**

*Patentees and manufacturers of "BUFFALO" Silent Cutters, Mixers, Grinders, Air Stuffers,  
the Schonland patented Casing Puller, the TRUNZ-"BUFFALO" Bias Bacon Slicer and the  
new "BUFFALO" Pork Fat Cutter*

Branches: Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.

London, Eng.

Melbourne, Australia

# THE NATIONAL Provisioner

THE MAGAZINE OF THE  
*Meat Packing and Allied Industries*

Copyright, 1930, by The National Provisioner, Inc. Title Registered in U. S. Patent Office

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INSTITUTE OF AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS

Vol. 82. No. 25

JUNE 21, 1930

Chicago and New York

## Increases in Livestock and Meat Tariffs Feature New Tariff Law

Increases in the tariff on meats and meat animals feature the new tariff law just passed by Congress, and signed by President Hoover during the week.

The import rate on beef and veal is doubled, that on fresh lamb is raised from 4c to 7c per pound, and fresh pork from 1c to 2½c per pound. The mutton rate also is doubled.

The rate on bacon, hams, shoulders and other cured pork is raised from 2c to 3¼c per pound.

Rates on meats which are fresh, prepared or preserved and not specifically provided for are fixed at 6c per pound, but not less than 20 per cent ad valorem, the latter being the rate in the old tariff law. The rate on extract of beef remains the same, 15c per pound.

The tariff on lard is increased 200 per cent, being raised from 1c a pound in the 1922 law to 3c per pound in the new law. Oleomargarine is also given further protection, the rate being increased from 8c to 14c per pound.

### Boost Livestock and Hides.

In the case of live animals, considerable increase has been made. The cattle rate is 1c per pound higher, from 1½ to 2½c per pound in the case of feeder cattle, and from 2c to 3c per pound in the case of cattle for slaughter. The live hog tariff is raised from ½ of 1c per pound to 2c per pound, and the tax on sheep and goats from \$2 to \$3 per head.

The 1922 tariff law carried no tax on hides. The new law provides a tax

of 10 per cent ad valorem on all hides and skins of cattle, raw or uncured, or dried, salted, or pickled. The rate on tallow remains the same.

Despite the fact that the schedule for both edible and inedible oils came up for much discussion, little change has been made in the import rate.

### Fats and Oil Rates.

The rate on coconut oil was made 2c per pound; that on cottonseed oil 3c per pound; peanut oil 4c per pound; palm-kernel oil, 1c per pound; sesame oil, 3c per pound; and soy bean oil, 3½c per pound, but not less than 45 per cent ad valorem in the case of any of these products.

Hydrogenated and hardened oils and fats may be imported under a tariff of 4c per pound; and other oils and fats, the composition and properties of which have been changed by vulcanizing, oxidizing, chlorinating, nitrating or any other chemical process, and not specifically provided for, will be taxed 20 per cent ad valorem.

In the produce list, which includes many products handled by the meat packing industry, the rate on cheese and cheese substitutes was raised from 5c a pound but not less than 25 per cent ad valorem in the old law to 7c a pound but not less than 42 per cent ad valorem in the new.

Poultry, "dressed or undressed," fresh, chilled or frozen, will be taxed 10c per pound compared with 6c per pound formerly. The rate on eggs in the shell is increased from 8c to 10c per dozen, while whole eggs, egg yolk and egg albumen frozen or otherwise prepared or preserved will be taxed 11c per pound compared with 6c under the previous law. The rate on dried whole eggs, dried egg yolk or egg albumen remains the same, 18c per pound.

### Items on Free List.

The free list includes a number of items of immediate interest to the meat packing industry. Sausage casings, weasands, intestines and bladders will come in free as formerly.

Other by-products on the free list are:

Raw hide cuttings, with or without hair, ossein and all other glue stock.

Hides and skins of the India water buffalo, to be used in the manufacture of rawhide articles.

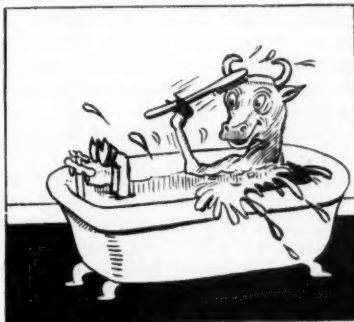
Hoofs, unmanufactured.

Horns and parts of horns, including horn strips and tips, unmanufactured.

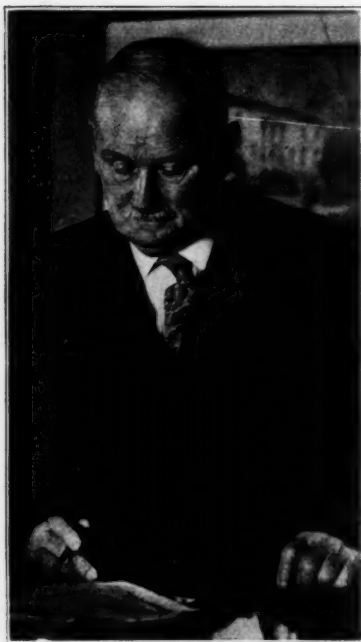
Dried blood, not specifically provided for.

Bones: crude, steamed or ground; bone dust, bone meal, and bone ash; and animal carbon suitable for fertilizing purposes.

Another article on the free list, from which oil is made which is widely used by the packing industry, and which is



SHE FEELS LIKE CELEBRATING.  
New tariff act increases protection for home-grown cattle by 1 to 3 cents per pound.



ONE OF HEAD TARIFF MAKERS.

Representative Hawley of Connecticut, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, and co-author of the new tariff act.

in direct competition with some of the industry's products, is copra. Vegetable tallow will also be admitted without payment of duty.

#### New and Old Rates Compared.

The tariff on products of major interest to the meat packing industry as prevailing under the new law, compared with the rates under the law of 1922, is shown in the following table:

	New Law Rate. Cents per lb.	Old Law Rate. Cents per lb.
Beef and veal, fresh, chilled or frozen.....	6	3
Mutton and goat meat, fresh, chilled or frozen.....	5	2½
Lamb, fresh, chilled or frozen.....	7	4
Pork, fresh, chilled or frozen.....	2½	¾c
Bacon, hams and should- ers and other pork, prepared or preserved...	3½	2
Lard.....	3	1
Lard compounds and lard substitutes.....	5	4
Extract of meat, including fluid.....	15	15
Meats, fresh, chilled, frozen, prepared or pre- served, not specifically provided for.....	6c lb., but not less than 20% ad val.	20% ad val.
Oleomargarine and other butter substitutes.....	14	8
Cattle weighing less than 700 lbs. each.....	2½	1½*
Cattle weighing 700 lbs. or more, each.....	3	2*
Sheep and goats.....	\$3 head	\$2 head
Hogs.....	2c	½c
Tallow.....	½c lb.	½c
Oleo oil and oleo stearine.	1	1

\*In the 1922 tariff law the weight of cattle varied from that of the new law. The rate of 1½c per lb. applied to cattle weighing less than 1,050 lbs. and the 2c per lb. rate to cattle weighing over 1,050 lbs.

	New Law Rate. Cents per lb.	Old Law Rate. Cents per lb.
Dried blood albumen, light	12	free
Dried blood albumen, dark	6	free
Hides and skins of cattle, raw or uncured, dried, salted or pickled.....	10% ad val.	free
Sausage casings.....	free	free
Cheese and substitutes therefor.....	To lb. but not less than 42% ad val.	5c lb. but not less than 25% ad val.
Poultry, dressed or un- dressed chickens, ducks, geese, guineas.....	10	6
Poultry, turkeys.....	10	8
Eggs of poultry in the shell.....	10c doz.	8c doz.
Whole eggs, egg yolk, egg albumen, frozen or otherwise prepared or preserved, and not spec- ifically provided for...	11	6
Dried whole eggs, dried egg yolks, and dried egg albumen, whether or no sugar or other material is added.....	18	18
Butter.....	14	8

The new schedules became effective on and after the day of the passage of the new law, unless otherwise specifically provided for in the act. The bill was signed by President Hoover on June 17.

#### INCREASE IN TRUCK RECEIPTS.

Thirty-five per cent of all livestock received at the Omaha Union Stock Yards now arrives by truck. Auto truck receipts at that market during May amounted to 32,540 cattle, 3,343 calves, 132,741 hogs and 41,527 sheep. So far this year this market has received 146,253 cattle and 706,796 hogs by truck, an increase of 22,140 cattle and 60,560 hogs over the same period a year ago. In 1927 when the first considerable receipts of hogs by truck became evident, 743,642 were transported to market by this means. In 1929 the number had increased to 1,371,306 head.

## Business Leaders Speak at Seventh Conference of Major Industries

Three leaders of business and finance already have accepted invitations to speak at the seventh Conference of Major Industries, a feature of the convention program of the Institute of American Meat Packers in Chicago in October.

Julius Barnes, chairman of the board of the United States Chamber of Commerce, is one. Another is C. S. McCain, chairman of the board of one of the greatest banks in the world, the Chase National of New York. A third is President Merlin H. Aylesworth of the National Broadcasting Company.

These men, and others to be invited, will speak at the Conference on October 22 at the University of Chicago, under the auspices of the University and of

#### PACKERS WIN TAX REFUNDS.

Tax refunds aggregating more than \$14,000,000 to packing companies and associated or related concerns are announced by the U. S. internal revenue bureau, as a result of a suit which Swift & Company won in the United States court of claims.

The refunds represent overassessments of income and profit taxes in 1918, and interest. Among the refunds obtained are:

Swift & Company, Chicago, \$4,164,034 refund, \$2,600,567 interest; Libby McNeill and Libby and affiliated companies, Chicago, \$2,325,365 refund, \$1,388,792 interest; Plankinton Packing Co., Milwaukee, Wis., \$934,969 refund, \$608,828 interest; Swift & Co., Chicago, \$41,841 refund, \$27,073 interest; Omaha Packing Co., Chicago, \$506,000 refund, \$329,965 interest; E. K. Pond Co., Chicago, \$29,591 refund, \$19,259 interest.

W. F. Priebe Company (poultry), Chicago, \$73,623 refund, \$48,153 interest; Consumers Cotton Oil Mills, Chicago, \$60,000 refund, \$40,407 interest; G. H. Hammond Co., Chicago, \$376,451 refund, \$247,642 interest; National Leather Co., Chicago, \$32,320 refund, \$20,894 interest.

Metropolitan Hotel Supply Co., New York, \$15,948 refund, \$10,362 interest; Van Wagenen and Schickhaus Co., New Jersey, \$48,485 refund, \$30,560 interest; J. J. Harrington and Co., New York, \$57,330 refund, \$3,141 interest; United Dressed Beef Co., New York, \$50,927 refund, \$33,062 interest.

National Calfskin Co., Boston, \$55,756 refund, \$36,229 interest; A. C. Lawrence Leather Co., Boston, Mass., \$245,160 refund, \$159,434 interest; Milwaukee Stockyards Co., Milwaukee, Wis., \$24,758 refund, \$16,118 interest.

the Institute of American Meat Packers; according to an announcement made jointly by Robert Maynard Hutchins, president of the University, and Thomas E. Wilson, chairman of the Institute Plan Commission.

The subject of the conference will be "The Current Situation." It will be the seventh of a series at which leaders of industry have surveyed the situation of the industries which they represented. The conference this year will be closed by a dinner in honor of leaders in education and industry.

The packers' convention, which is the 25th annual, is set for Monday and Tuesday, October 20 and 21, with sectional meetings preceding, on October 18 and 19.



# Mechanical Refrigeration for Delivery Trucks

## Development of Variable Speed, Constant Voltage Generators Has Made Simplified Design and Better Reliability Possible

A Chicago meat packer—a few years ago firmly convinced that refrigerated trucks for meat deliveries were unnecessary—recently placed an order for two of these vehicles.

These trucks will be refrigerated with ice and salt.

This packer's truck deliveries are confined to the city, and most of his hauls are comparatively short.

What influenced him to use refrigerated trucks is that retailers like to have their orders delivered under refrigeration, and are showing a tendency to favor those packers who can do this.

"We have found," this packer said, "that it is easier to make sales, and there is less quibbling about prices when we can assure our customers that their orders will be delivered in refrigerated trucks. This sales point alone, I believe, is going to influence packers to use more of them."

But this merchandising advantage is not limited to delivery to city customers.

Many smaller meat plants have been able to work out delivery economies by using refrigerated trucks for peddler and interurban deliveries. And construction of hard roads and use of refrigerated trucks have enabled packers to serve retailers who could be reached previously only by round-about ways.

### Lower Sales Cost and Better Service.

Some packers have found it advantageous to change their selling methods to reduce selling costs and give their customers better service by this means.

Instead of employing both salesmen and truck drivers, the jobs have been combined. In such instances the salesman is given a refrigerated truck and delivers the merchandise as he sells it. It becomes a peddler truck.

In addition to economies on the road, this method is said to eliminate much record-keeping in the office. And retailers like to buy in this manner, as they can pick out the items they need. Since the truck calls at their doors regularly, they can keep their stocks fresher with a smaller investment.

The problem of the packer who contemplates the purchase of refrigerated trucks is to decide on the kind, type and capacity that will do the work most efficiently and at the smallest cost.

### Improved Truck Design.

Most packers have found that no one particular type or design of truck will serve all needs best. The packer whose delivery service consists in delivering from plant to retail stores may find one type of design best for the purpose. If he is delivering over considerable distances, another type probably would fit his needs better.

Trucks refrigerated with ice and salt and solid carbon dioxide are becoming

the compressor with power, have overcome some of the objections to mechanical refrigeration for motor trucks.

The development of a variable speed, constant voltage motor has done much to simplify mechanically refrigerated truck mechanism. This prime mover has eliminated the necessity for installing a second gasoline engine to drive a generator. Through its use the reliability of the refrigerating system has been so materially improved that a number of packers, who previously have not considered the mechanically refrigerated truck, are now studying it and its possibilities for effecting savings in meat deliveries.



A CHICAGO PACKER'S MECHANICALLY REFRIGERATED TRUCK.

Mechanically refrigerated trucks are being used rather extensively for delivering ice cream, but have not found very wide use in the meat industry. For delivery over long distances and for peddler use they have advantages. Among these is their ability to maintain constant temperatures in the refrigerated section and to continue to furnish refrigeration at night and other times when the truck engine is not operating.

rather common in the meat industry. The mechanically refrigerated truck, on the other hand, is still comparatively rare. There are types of service, however, where the mechanically refrigerated truck serves the needs very well.

### New Developments Simplify Design.

Packers have rather shied away from the mechanically refrigerated truck. Among their objections to it has been its relatively higher cost and the additional mechanical equipment required, in addition to the truck mechanism.

Improvement in the design and construction of small refrigerating units, and simplified methods of furnishing

A mechanically refrigerated truck in which the truck engine is the primary source of power for operating the compressor is shown in the accompanying illustrations.

### Power Taken From Truck Engine.

In this case a motor is used to drive the compressor. Current for the operation of this motor is generated by a variable speed, constant voltage generator which is driven from a power take-off on the main engine shaft. The power is transmitted through a V-shaped belt.

This generator delivers a constant voltage to the compressor motor, re-

ardless of the speed at which the truck engine turns over. This voltage is regulated through a miniature motor mounted on the top of the generator. When the voltage of the generator varies in the least, due to variations in the speed of the truck engine, the speed of this auxiliary motor changes. Through an arrangement similar to the ball governor on an engine, additional resistance is automatically cut in or out of the field coils of the generator.

The use of a variable speed constant voltage generator for furnishing power to the compressor makes possible a compact arrangement of generator and compressor unit in the truck body. In the truck shown all of the refrigerating equipment and the generator is installed in a compartment 23 in. wide between the driver's cab and the insulated section of the truck.

#### Automatic Temperature Control.

The temperature within the truck is automatically controlled. When the shut-off temperature is reached the motor which operated the compressor is automatically shut down. Instantly the generator stops producing current, and only the weight of the armature of the generator is carried by the truck engine. When the motor is automatically cut in, due to temperature rise within the truck body, the generator quickly builds up voltage.

An auxiliary motor for A. C. operation is mounted above the compressor in this truck. It is connected with the compressor with a V-shaped belt. Power for its operation can be taken from the lighting circuit.

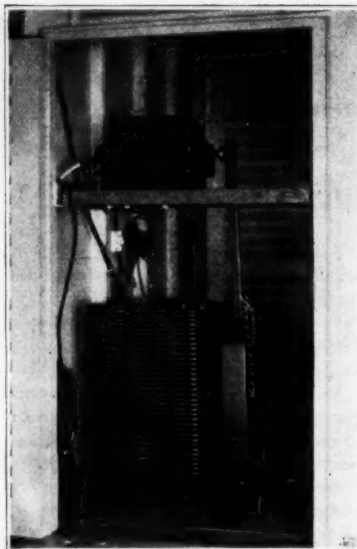
The advantages of installing this auxiliary A. C. motor are obvious. It often avoids considerable rehandling of meat. This is particularly true when the truck is operated by a driver-salesman. Meat unsold at the end of the day can remain under refrigeration in the truck.

#### Handling Costs Reduced.

This practice is followed by some packers who sell directly from trucks. The salesmen are checked up only once a week instead of each day, as would be necessary if the unsold meats were removed from the truck each night. The task of record keeping and book-keeping is simplified considerably, and the labor of unloading each night is eliminated.

Also, by the use of this second motor operated from the lighting circuit, truck interiors can quickly be brought down to the desired temperature before meats are loaded into them, without the necessity of operating the truck engine.

A considerable saving in operating costs is claimed for the mechanically refrigerated truck, compared with one refrigerated with ice and salt. In one



#### EQUIPMENT OCCUPIES SMALL SPACE

In the new type of refrigerated trucks, space about 23 in. wide is occupied by the refrigerating equipment. The compressor is driven by a motor, the power being furnished by a variable speed, constant voltage generator driven by a belt from the truck engine shaft. An auxiliary motor for operating the compressor at night by plugging into a light socket is installed.

case this saving checked out at better than \$13 a day. The trucks used to compute this saving had equal capacity, but the ice and salt truck was 5 tons in size, the mechanically refrigerated truck only 2½ tons. Because of the

extra weight of ice and salt over the mechanical equipment a larger truck is necessary to do the same work.

#### Operating Costs Compared.

The cost of operating a 5-ton truck refrigerated with ice and salt was found in this test to be as follows:

3,000 lbs. ice @ \$4.00 ton.....	\$ 6.00
400 lbs. salt @ \$9.00 ton.....	1.80
60 mile run, 5-ton truck, @ 27c	16.20

Total .....\$24.00

The cost of operating the mechanically-refrigerated truck was as follows:

1½ gal. gas @ 14c (to operate generator while truck is on road) .....	\$ .25
---	--------

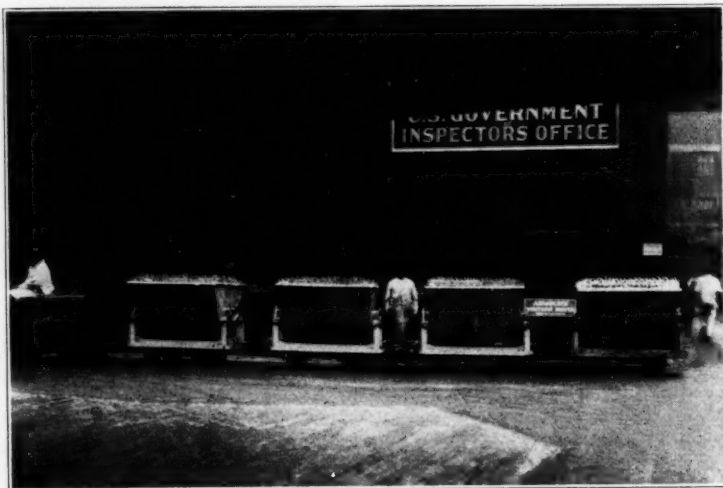
Cost of current for operating auxiliary generator while truck was in garage at night .....	.06
--	-----

60-mile run with 2½-ton truck @ 17c.....	10.20
--	-------

Total .....\$10.51

The body of the truck shown was manufactured by B. Heinig, Chicago. The refrigerating unit was furnished by Frigidaire and the variable speed, constant voltage generator by the Thompson & Jameson Corporation, Chicago. At least two packers in Chicago are using mechanically refrigerated trucks of the type illustrated.

What precautions should be observed in cooking blood? Ask "The Packer's Encyclopedia," the "blue book" of the meat packing industry.



#### DOUBLE PURPOSE TRAILER BODIES REDUCE HANDLING COSTS.

Though not apparent in the illustration, these trailer bodies, in use in a Chicago plant, are typical of meat plant economy and efficiency and contain an idea that might be applied to hand trucks.

These side dump bodies have a capacity of 40 cu. ft., and are used for transporting beef bones. At the bottom of each is a manifold to which is a steam connection.

When the bodies are filled with bones the manifold is hooked up with a steam line and the bones boiled. This operation completed, the liquor is drawn off through a valve at the bottom of the body and used in the manufacture of beef extract. The bones are then taken to the glue department.

By having the bodies serve a double purpose, two handlings—into and out of the steam kettles—are eliminated and costs reduced accordingly.

# Maximum Fire Protection for Every Plant

## Methods Suggested by Which Fire Insurance Costs Can Be Lowered Without Endangering Protection

Every business man must have adequate fire insurance.

But a good many of them could get along with smaller premiums than they are paying, provided they reduced their fire hazards.

How many packers, sausage makers and other meat manufacturers have studied carefully their fire insurance policies, to see if they are paying a premium for the luxury of some unnecessary risk?

Too many do not know, because they have not realized that specific conditions were regarded as risks and so penalized.

Then there is another class of business man who thinks that his fire hazard is so small that he does not need to carry large insurance protection.

### What Insurance To Carry?

After all, it may be asked, just what is the right amount of insurance to carry on a given asset.

At best, insurance premiums cost a good deal of money, but no one can be without them. The important thing is to secure the greatest amount of protection for the least expenditure of money.

In the following article some practical points are discussed whereby the business man can reduce his fire insurance premiums, and at the same time be guaranteed adequate protection for his properties.

### Saving Money on Fire Insurance

By J. J. Berliner.

What can a business man do to lessen his fire hazards and what effect will such changes have upon his insurance rates? The right answer will save money for many concerns.

Let us take a specific example to illustrate this point.

Assume that an insurance company is determining the insurance rate of an ordinary joisted three-story and basement brick building. A make-up of the rates is as follows: In a city with municipal fire protection grading class 6 (the grading is determined after a careful survey of the city's fire-fighting facilities by experienced engineers) the

basic rate is say, \$0.406. Because the area assumed is in excess of standard, 14% is added.

Other additions are: non-standard walls, 5 per cent; one unprotected floor opening from the basement to the first floor, 5 per cent; exposed wood cornice 5 per cent. These percentages will add \$0.1197 to the rate. But this is not all—\$0.125 is added for exposure—that is, because of adjacent buildings from which a fire might spread to the building under consideration, and there are two other charges, \$0.05 because of rubbish in the basement and \$0.10 because of the poor condition of electric wiring. This brings the rate up to \$0.80.

### How Rates Can Be Reduced.

The rate does not need to remain at this figure. If the owner, or some one authorized to act, should request information on this insurance rate, each item wherein a hazard could be removed would be discussed by the service bureau of the rating company.

The first recommendation would be to protect the floor-way opening from the basement to the first floor. This would eliminate the 5 per cent, or \$0.02 charge for this defect. The property lacks sufficient fire-fighting appliances. If an adequate supply of approved chemical extinguishers were installed, the unexposed building rate of \$0.605 would be reduced to 5 per cent or \$.02, resulting in a saving of \$0.03.

Under some conditions, it would be possible to protect the opening in the exterior by approved fire shutters. Assuming here that this would be possible, the installation would remove the \$0.125 charge appearing under exposure. If all rubbish were removed from the premises, and if electric wiring were made to conform to the requirements of the National Electrical Code, the respective charges of \$0.05 and \$0.10 under "after charges" would be eliminated.

If all of these recommendations were carried out, \$0.325 would be saved in the rate; this would amount to a savings of \$162.50 in the premium if the insurance amounted to \$50,000. And there are hundreds of actual cases, where the removal of hazards would save even hundreds of dollars and perhaps thousands each year.

What a business man will pay for his insurance is determined in most states by inspection and rating organizations, which are supported by the insurance companies. These bureaus carefully inspect properties, make detailed diagrams, and analyze the fire hazards inherent in each building according to its structure, occupancy, protection, and exposure. These data constitute the basis for the rate.

### Adequate Insurance Pays.

Not infrequently it happens that a concern thinks that its class of risk is so good as to warrant carrying as little insurance as possible. The following is an actual example of this.

A certain company owned a nice five-story and basement building, substantially constructed, and in consideration of the good floor cut-offs, they decided that a fire could not possibly destroy very much of their property on any one floor and certainly could not spread from floor to floor. If a fire should occur, they were fully equipped with an automatic sprinkler system with water from a gravity tank on the top of the roof that would readily prevent the spread of fire beyond a very limited space.

Why, they asked, carry insurance for more than a small percentage of their total value of \$1,000,000 if their loss, in the event of fire, would probably be considerably below 20 per cent of the full value? Besides their architect had

### Cut Fire Losses

Fire losses in any business are not confined to actual destruction of property.

This may be covered in considerable part at least by insurance.

But no insurance can be provided against loss resulting from shut-down or crippling of even a part of a plant, wholesale house or retail market.

Next to insurance protection, every man should see that his fire hazards are reduced.

What are these hazards, and how is the owner to recognize them?

The attached article not only points to information along these lines, but outlines other simple methods of protection.



assured them so and certainly he must know, for according to him, was not each floor a separate little building by itself?

However, what they did not take into consideration, was their next-door neighbor. For, one night a fire broke out in their neighbor's premises, playing against every window of the company. Even though metal frame-wired glass windows had been installed to prevent fires from invading the interior of their building, the heat radiating from the burning building soon raised the temperature on every floor, and opened numerous sprinkler heads which quickly exhausted the water supply. With subsequent ignition on many floors, a 50 per cent loss was suffered.

#### What Co-Insurance Is.

Such an occurrence calls to mind very forcibly, in this connection, the operation of the co-insurance clause in fire insurance policies. On the basis of \$1,000,000 valuation and a 50 per cent or \$500,000 loss, what insurance did the owners of the above company collect?

They had reduced their insurance to 20 per cent of the total value, or to \$200,000, on the basis that probably not more than 20 per cent of their entire property value could be destroyed by fire. In accordance with the 80 per cent co-insurance clause retained in their policies, they should have been carrying \$800,000 of insurance. In other words, they were \$600,000 short and were carrying this responsibility and liability themselves.

In case of a partial loss, the 80 per cent co-insurance clause requires that the insured become "co-insurer" with the insurance companies for the difference between the amount of insurance carried, and the percentage of the total amount that should have been carried as required by the co-insurance clause. In the case just cited, the company was making itself co-insurer to the extent of six-eighths of any partial loss.

#### Where the Owner Loses.

Now then, how much of this \$500,000 loss was collectable from the insurance companies? As stated before, the company was co-insurer to the extent of six-eighths, and they therefore collected only two-eighths of the amount of the loss, or \$125,000, being co-insurers with the companies to the extent of \$76,000 and suffering a further loss, on account of the small amount of insurance, to the amount of \$300,000. Had they been carrying their full amount of insurance to value as required under the co-insurance clause, no question or quibble would have been raised, and they would have received the complete amount of the loss; namely, \$500,000.

That is the way the co-insurance

clause works out. No matter what the amount of a partial loss may be, as long as the assured does not carry insurance up to the percentage amount required by the co-insurance clause, the insured will be co-insurer for the difference between the amount carried and what should have been carried.

Hence it is very important that the business man should ask himself such questions as these: "Can my business stand participation in fire damage?" "Am I fully insured, or at least to the percentage amount required under the co-insurance agreement?" "If not, has this lapse been voluntary or is it the result of an oversight?"

Of course, it is hardly necessary to point out that in the final analysis, an insurance man should pass on these questions. That is his business. An intelligent fire insurance agent, for instance, would never have allowed such a dangerous liability as that previously described to have continued.

#### Prevention Better Than Cure.

The method of procedure as it affects fire losses, fire insurance, and building construction is to act upon the maxim that "prevention is better than cure."

### Keep Your Books Right

Payment of income tax by the business man is something that cannot be avoided.

In making income tax schedules, much good temper has been spoiled, many good dollars have been wasted, much injustice has been done.

All because it was too much trouble to keep records!

If a business is worth having it is worth knowing about.

It is necessary to know how things are going from one period to another; the amount of stock on hand; how much depreciation is being suffered from year to year.

These and many other equally important matters are taken care of in properly kept records.

If such records are not kept, you can't begin too soon.

Good suggestions for both packer and retailer bookkeeping practices can be secured by subscribers upon application to THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, Old Colony Bldg., Chicago, enclosing a 2c stamp.

The way to keep down losses, obtain the benefit of minimum insurance rates, and avoid the interruption of business that follows in the wake of fires, is to take advantage of the best available knowledge in eliminating hazards.

General Electric Company, for example, acts upon these principles. When a General Electric building goes up, and in the past few years they have erected buildings costing millions of dollars, it is only after the plans have been carefully gone over and approved by the engineering staff of the insuring companies. These engineers check the plans on each building in its relation to other buildings, the uses to which it is to be put, automatic sprinkler equipment, etc.

One result of this has been the substitution of reinforced concrete for major buildings instead of the so-called "slow-burning" construction (composed of brick and timber walls with plank floors and roof). These buildings have incombustible floors and roof as well as walls, and even then are usually equipped with automatic sprinklers because the contents are, to an extent at least, combustible.

#### Minimum of Losses.

Where there are special hazards—such as those of hydro-carbons, varnishes, dipping compounds, enamels and the like—they follow a policy of segregating these hazards in incombustible rooms outside of the main buildings. Such rooms are also equipped with the most effective safeguards: automatically closing tank covers, devices for injecting steam, and patent extinguishers.

To the physical instruments for the prevention and control of fire losses, there must obviously be added intelligent direction and unending watchfulness. They work on the theory that, given high fire-resistive construction and proper attention to neatness, order, and special provisions for hazards arising from the use of volatile or highly combustible substances, they may expect the fire losses to be negligible.

Of course, their basic policy, that of availing themselves of expert consultation to eliminate unnecessary hazards in construction, is wholly logical. It is obviously far wiser to determine in advance the hazards and to prevent dangerous conditions by planning conditions and safeguards, than it is to attempt to make modifications after buildings have been erected and equipped.

#### Lowering Insurance Rates.

Many times the installation of an automatic sprinkler system is regarded as the only logical means of fire prevention, and yet it often happens that a

(Continued on page 46.)



## Overhead Conveyor and Spray for Handling Pickled Meats

Installation of an overhead continuous conveyor meat washer was made a short time ago by the J. & F. Schroth Packing Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, for the purpose of convenient and rapid handling of pickled meats.

With this new equipment and the addition of two men, the company finds that it is now able to handle as much meat in one day as formerly required two days.

An additional economy has been found in the saving in floor space by having the conveyor operating over the soaking vats, instead of a conveying table. Another advantage of this overhead conveyor is that it can be made to fit into any space which may be available.

### Soaking Vats Installed in Pairs.

Construction of the conveyor is described by its manufacturers, the Cincinnati Butchers Supply Co., as being very similar to that of the top finger dressing rail conveyor used in hog slaughtering plants, except that it has tinned meat hooks in place of the pusher plates.

In the Schroth installation the pickled meats are delivered from the curing cellars by truck to the soaking and hanging room. The soaking vats are made of heavy gauge black steel, re-enforced with band iron around the top and then heavily galvanized.

The vats are installed in pairs, with a movable working table between each

pair. These tables are so arranged that the operators can work on both sides and can hang the smoked meats from two vats from the one table. The meats are either strung or bacon hangers are inserted. They are then hung on the conveyor.

### Meat Washed by High-Pressure Spray.

Instead of being washed on moving tables the meat moves on the conveyor through a high-pressure spray. Here all surface pickle is washed off, the water in the spray being held at the same temperature as that in the soaking vats. The meats are soaked about one hour before being hung and washed.

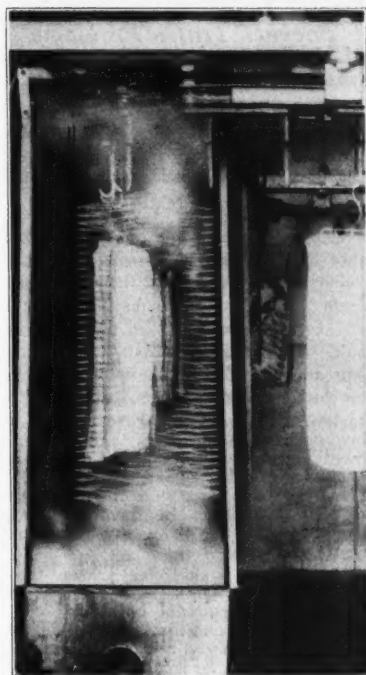
After passing through the high-pressure spray, the surplus moisture is scraped off with a flexible scraper, and the meats are branded, hung on ham and bacon trees and immediately placed in the smokehouse.

Another economy claimed for this equipment is in clean-up time. No clean-up of the conveying equipment is necessary, as this is done automatically by the high-pressure spray as the conveyor passes through it.

An attempt is being made to work out a method whereby the soaking vats can be eliminated in large plant installations.

### GERMAN LARD MARKET.

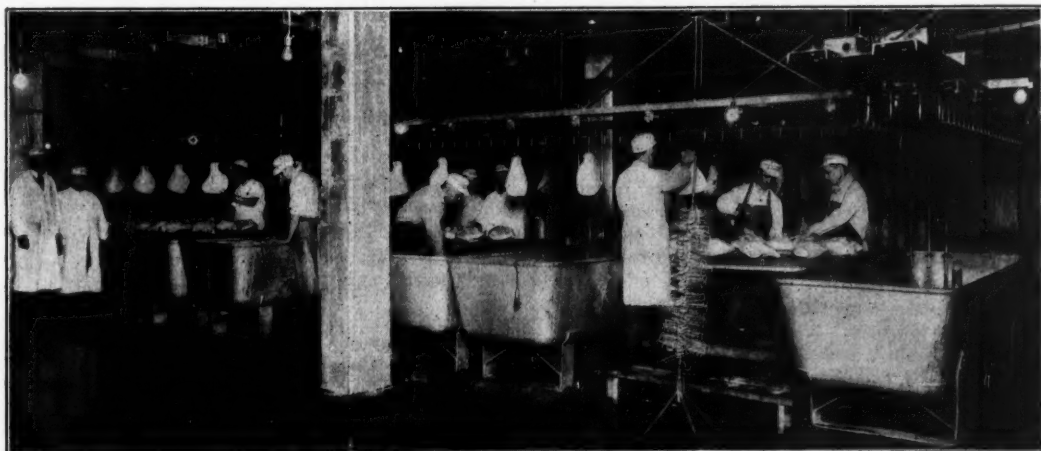
Consumption of American lard in Germany since the beginning of the year is reported to be rather disappointing. The main reason is believed to be the prevailing low prices for but-



HIGH-PRESSURE WASHING CABINET.

The above shows a close-up of the high-pressure washing cabinet, with bacon passing through on the continuous conveyor and being washed free of surface pickle. The use of such a cabinet reduces clean-up time, as the conveyor is cleaned automatically as it passes through.

ter and the somewhat unsatisfactory purchasing power of the public. Rumors of a projected import duty on lard have not given the market any impetus nor increased purchases in excess of current demands, according to the American Trade Commissioner at Hamburg.



WASHING PICKLED HAMS ON CONTINUOUS CONVEYOR.

Workmen in the J. & F. Schroth packing plant, Cincinnati, removing hams from the soaking vats and stringing and hanging them on the continuous conveyor, which carries the product through a high pressure water spray where all surface pickle is washed off. When it comes out of this spray the surface moisture is removed; the meats are branded, hung on ham or bacon trees, and taken to the smokehouse. This overhead conveyor eliminates the conveying table, which is an advantage where floor space is at a premium. A saving in labor is claimed for the new device, as with the addition of two extra men two days' work can be done in one.

### Packers' Traffic Problems

Comment and advice on transportation and rate matters of the meat and allied industries. For further information, write The National Provisioner, Old Colony Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

#### ALLEGATIONS VS. PROOF.

**Question:** An Ohio packer advises that he entered suit to recover for the value of two dead hogs in a shipment from Chicago. He submits a copy of his allegations as set forth in his suit. He complains that he lost his suit and asks for some explanations as to the cause of his misfortune.

**Answer:** It is apparent that your lawyer has made the mistake so commonly encountered in suits of this character. He boldly declares in his statement that the hogs were killed as the result of "rough and negligent handling by the carrier, and the use of improperly bedded cars."

Surely he should have known that no allegations should have been made by him that could not be proved. Obviously, the owner did not accompany the hogs, hence could not have known how, when or where the deaths occurred. In other words, too much territory was taken in, and unnecessarily so.

In the light of any evidence possibly adduced on behalf of the packer, the court could do nothing but award judgment to the carrier.

This should be a lesson to all packers facing similar tests. *Do not allege more than you can prove.* The only proofs required of you when shipments are not accompanied by a caretaker are: (1) That shipment was in good condition when shipped and as described; and (2) that animals were crippled, dead or missing when delivered at destination. This constitutes a simple "breach of contract." So do not undertake to place your finger definitely upon the incident of the accident.

Another question and answer will appear in this column in the next issue of **THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.**

#### BILL OF LADING CHANGES.

Changes in the form of the domestic bill of lading and livestock contract have been announced by the Interstate Commerce Commission. They will be in effect August 1, 1930.

In a bulletin President Woods of the Institute warns members to avoid purchasing the old forms, even though they are offered at a low price. New forms must be used within a reasonable time. The notice of the Commission is as follows:

For the purpose principally of making changes necessitated by the amendments of March 4, 1927, to Sec. 3 (2) of the Interstate Commerce Act relating to transportation charges, and by the amendment of April 23, 1930 to Sec. 20 (11) of the Interstate Commerce Act relating to claims and suits, the carriers, parties to Consolidated Freight

Classification No. 6, Agent D. T. Lawrence's I. C. C.-O. C. No. 50, Agent E. H. Dulaney's I. C. C. No. 34, Agent R. C. Fyfe's I. C. C. No. 19, by Supplement No. 1, issued May 23, 1930, and filed with this Commission on May 24, 1930, to become effective August 1, 1930, have amended the domestic bill of lading and the live stock contract currently in use. The changes are:

Sec. 2 (b) of the contract terms and conditions of the domestic bill of lading and Sec. 2 (c) of the contract terms and conditions of the live stock contract, both relating to claims and suits, are changed for the purpose of meeting the amendment of April 23, 1930, to Sec. 20 (11) of the Interstate Commerce Act.

Sec. 7 of the contract terms and conditions of the domestic bill of lading and Sec. 3 of the contract terms and conditions of the live stock contract, both relating to transportation charges, are changed for the purpose of meeting the amendment of March 4, 1927, to Sec. 3 (2) of the Interstate Commerce Act.

Sec. 9 (d) of the contract terms and conditions of the domestic bill of lading and Sec. 5 (d) of the contract terms and conditions of the live stock contract, in so far as they refer to general average, are changed for the purpose of adopting the change in the export bill of lading relating to general average, and prescribed by the Commission in Export Bill of Lading, 156 I. C. C. 188.

On the face of the domestic bill of lading, under routing directions, the words (Delivering Carrier) are removed from the parentheses and placed on the line above. Also on the face of the domestic bill of lading the provision about payment of charges by the consignee is prefaced by the words "Subject to Section 7 of conditions," and the words "(See section 7 of conditions)", at the bottom, are eliminated. Similar changes are made in the live stock contract.

Copies of this supplement, if desired, may be procured by addressing R. C. Fyfe, Chairman of the Western Classification Committee, Room 404, Chicago Union Station, Chicago, Illinois.

Objections, if any, including a statement of ground or grounds of objection, to these changes in the domestic bill of lading and the livestock contract must be filed with this Commission on or before July 1, 1930.

GEORGE B. MCGINTY,  
Secretary.

#### NEW EQUIPMENT IS PROFITABLE.

The Wilmington Provision Co., Wilmington, Del., is making extensive alterations in its pork killing department to take care of increased business and effect economies through more efficient operation.

Obsolete equipment, although in good condition, is being replaced by new and improved machinery, because this packer believes it is profitable to do so. A new Cincinnati U hog dehairer and hoist is being put in, and pork operations are being realigned.

"The name and fame of Tower brand meats," says vice president George A. Casey, "is becoming very much better known, and these improvements are being made with a view to taking care of the demand for a product which the public has received favorably."

#### EMMART PACKING PLANT FIRE.

Fire did more than \$300,000 damage to the plant of the Emmart Packing Co., Louisville, Ky., on the night of June 14. The damage was confined chiefly to the storage and warehouse end of the building, including the new beef cooler, which was totally destroyed, together with 400 dressed cattle. The garage and engine room were also burned, together with all motor truck delivery equipment.

The fire wall protected most of the operating machinery, and the plant was able to continue packing operations with the aid of a steam line run from the adjoining plant of the C. F. Vissman Co., who also permitted the use of their killing department until Emmart could get his plant running. There was no interruption of business, and sales departments operated at full headway as usual.

#### SWIFT TO BUILD IN MEXICO.

Contract has been awarded by Swift & Company for the construction of a lard refinery and a can manufacturing plant at Nuevo Laredo, Mex. The company's exportation of lard to Mexico has increased substantially during the last few years, and the new plants will facilitate distribution. Crude lard will be shipped to Mexico in bulk.

#### PACKER AND FOOD STOCKS.

The price ranges of the listed stocks of packers, leather companies, chain stores and food manufacturers on June 18, 1930, or nearest previous date, together with number of shares dealt in during the week, and closing prices on June 11, or nearest previous date:—

	Sales.	High.	Low.	—Close—	
	Week ended	June 18.	June 18.—	June 11.	June 11.
Amal. Leather.	600	3 3/4	3 3/4	3 3/4	2 1/2
Do. Pfd. ....	200	21	20	20	21
Amer. H. & L.	2,000	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
Do. Pfd. ....	900	22	22	22	23 1/2
Amer. Stores ..	8,500	44 1/4	43	43	46 1/4
Armour A .....	32,800	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4
Do. B .....	40,750	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
Do. Pfd. ....	5,500	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62
Do. Del. Pfd.	2,550	78	78	78	78 1/2
Barnett Leather	400	3	2 3/4	2 3/4	4 1/4
Beechnut Pack.	5,100	52	50	50 1/2	53 1/2
Bohach, H. C. ..	300	75	75	75	75
Brennan Pack. A.	800	56 1/4	56 1/4	56 1/4	56 1/4
Do. B. ....	600	19	19	19	19 1/2
Chick C. Oil ..	4,500	20	20	20	20 1/4
Childs Co. ....	26,200	56 1/2	51 1/2	53 1/2	62 1/2
Cudahy Pack. ..	2,500	40	39	40	41 1/4
First Nat. Strs.	45,300	51 1/2	47 1/2	49 1/2	55
Gen. Foods .....	153,500	52 1/2	50 1/2	52 1/2	56 1/2
Gobel Co. ....	25,400	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	12 1/2
Gr.A.&P. 1st Pfd.	240	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	210
Do. New ....	290	205 1/2	200 1/2	200 1/2	220
Hormel, G. A. ..	1,000	26	26	26	27 1/2
Hygrade Food. .	7,100	10 1/4	10	10	11 1/4
Kroger G. & B.	91,700	23 1/2	21	22 1/2	28 1/2
Libby McNeill.	17,400	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
McHarr Strs. ..	5,200	17 1/2	16	16	18 1/2
M. & H. Pfd. ..	150	34	32	33 1/4	34
Morrell & Co. ..	6,800	55	53	54	58
Nat. Fd. Prod. A.	1,400	10	10	10	10
Nat. Leather. .	6,050	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
Nat. Tea ....	4,700	27	24 1/2	24 1/2	30 1/2
Proc. & Gamb.	22,800	67 1/2	65 1/2	67	69 1/2
Rath Pack. ....	350	21	21	21	21 1/2
Safeway Strs. ..	32,200	82 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	91 1/2
Do. 6% Pfd. .	910	95 1/2	95	95	98 1/2
Do. 7% Pfd. .	250	108	108	108	108
Stahl Meyer ...	200	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	25
Strauss-Roth ..					
Strs. ....	800	14	13 1/2	14	17 1/2
Swift & Co. new.	18,900	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Do. Intl. ....	23,550	33	29	30 1/4	34
Truist Pork ...	800	23	23	23	24
U. S. Leather. .	8,100	10 1/4	10	10	10 1/4
Do. A. ....	2,600	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18
Do. Pr. Pfd. .	1,000	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	90
Weason Oil ...	5,300	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	25 1/2
Do. Pfd. ....	1,800	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	57 1/2
Wilson & Co. ..	5,000	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	4 1/4
Do. A. ....	1,300	8	8	8	9
Do. Pfd. ....	1,700	44	42	42	49

# THE NATIONAL Provisioner

Chicago and New York

Member

Audit Bureau of Circulations  
Associated Business Papers, Inc.

OFFICIAL ORGAN INSTITUTE OF  
AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS

Published Weekly by The National Provisioner,  
Inc. (Incorporated Under the Laws of  
the State of New York) at 407 So.  
Dearborn Street, Chicago

OTTO V. SCHRECK, *President.*  
PAUL I. ALDRICH, *Vice-President.*  
OSCAR H. CILLIS, *Sec. and Treas.*

PAUL I. ALDRICH, *Editor and Manager*

## GENERAL OFFICES.

Old Colony Bldg., 407 So. Dearborn St.,  
CHICAGO, ILL.

Telephone Wabash 0742, 0743, 0744.  
Cable Address "Sampan," Chicago.

## EASTERN OFFICES.

395 Madison Ave., New York  
Telephone Ashland 5676

## PACIFIC COAST OFFICE.

681 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.  
NORMAN C. NOURSE, *Mgr.*

## TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE PREPAID.

United States.....	\$3.00
Canada .....	4.00
All Foreign Countries in the Postal Union, per year.....	5.00
Single or Extra Copies, each.....	.10
Back Numbers, each.....	.25

## INSTITUTE OF AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS.

Chairman of the Board—F. S. Snyder,  
Batchelder, Snyder, Dorr & Doe Co.,  
Boston, Mass.

President—Wm. Whitfield Woods, Insti-  
tute of American Meat Packers, Chicago.

Vice-Chairmen—E. A. Cudahy, Jr., Chi-  
cago; B. C. Dickinson, Louis Burk, Inc.,  
Philadelphia, Pa.; Jay C. Hormel, Austin,  
Minn.; Chester Newcomb, Cleveland,  
Ohio; A. T. Rohe, New York City.

Treasurer—Henry Neuhoft, Neuhoft  
Packing Co., Nashville, Tenn.

Central Administrative Committee—  
Oscar G. Mayer, Oscar Mayer & Co., Chi-  
cago; Jay E. Decker, Jacob E. Decker &  
Sons Co., Mason City, Iowa; A. T. Rohe,  
Rohe & Brother, New York; F. Edson  
White, Armour and Company, Chicago;  
G. F. Swift, Swift & Company, Chicago;  
Thomas E. Wilson, Wilson & Co., Chicago;  
E. A. Cudahy, Jr., Cudahy Packing Co.,  
Chicago; and F. S. Snyder and W. W.  
Woods, ex-officio.

Institute Plan Commission—Thomas E.  
Wilson, Chairman, Wilson & Co., Chicago.

Directors (3 year term)—Jay E. Decker,  
Jacob E. Decker & Sons, Mason City,  
Iowa; F. Edson White, Armour and Com-  
pany, Chicago; R. T. Keefe, Keefe-Le  
Stourgeon Packing Co., Arkansas City,  
Kan.; Geo. L. Franklin, Dunlevy-Franklin  
Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.; J. W. Rath, Rath  
Packing Co., Waterloo, Iowa; Frank M.  
Flor, Gobel-Kern, Inc., New York.

Directors (2 year term)—Oscar G.  
Mayer, Oscar Mayer & Co., Chicago; T. P.  
Breslin, Standard Packing Co., Los An-  
geles, Calif.; W. F. Schluderberg, Wm.  
Schluderberg-T. J. Kurlde Co., Baltimore,  
Md.; Thomas E. Wilson, Wilson & Co.,  
Chicago; F. R. Warton, Hygrade Food  
Products Corp., Chicago; Frank A. Hunter,  
East Side Packing Co., E. St. Louis, Ill.

Directors (1 year term)—Charles E.  
Herrick, Brennan Packing Co., Chicago;  
G. F. Swift, Swift & Co., Chicago; Elmore  
M. Schroth, J. & F. Schroth Packing Co.,  
Cincinnati, Ohio; L. E. Dennig, St. Louis  
Independent Packing Co., St. Louis, Mo.;  
John R. Kingham, Kingham & Co., Indian-  
apolis, Ind.; E. C. Andrews, Jacob Doid  
Packing Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

## Reducing Selling Waste

A sales manager was heard to com-  
plain recently because his salesmen lost  
so much time waiting to interview re-  
tailers.

He had figured out the time and  
money lost for this reason over a 6-  
months period. He was able to show,  
on paper, that if the waiting time for  
each call could be reduced 10 minutes,  
retailers would eventually be able to  
purchase their meats so much per cent  
lower. If 15 minutes could be cut off  
from each call, the saving would be  
correspondingly greater.

Undoubtedly this packer's figures  
were approximately correct. One of the  
factors contributing to high selling  
costs is wasted time. This packer con-  
templates some publicity among his cus-  
tomers to educate them to see salesmen  
promptly as a contribution to better  
selling efficiency and lower meat costs.  
Let's hope he gets results.

But the interesting point is that this  
packer failed to see the other side of  
the picture. As one equipment sales-  
man bystander said when the packer  
had concluded his remarks: "If he  
wants to learn about waiting time and  
higher costs he should begin in his own  
office. There's enough material there  
to fill a book."

Among salesmen of equipment and  
supplies this packer's organization is  
considered one of the most difficult  
with which to do business. Callers re-  
ceive scant consideration and treatment  
that often borders on discourtesy. It is  
not unusual for a salesman to twiddle  
his thumbs for a long period after be-  
ing announced, only to be told finally  
that he cannot be seen, or that the  
firm is not interested in buying any-  
thing he has for sale.

The proposition works both ways.  
Packers know when their salesmen  
waste a large proportion of their time  
waiting to talk to retailers, the cost of  
meat plant merchandise is increased and  
the cost of the waste must be passed  
on. They should also know that when  
they waste the time of salesmen who  
call on them they increase the cost of  
the products they buy from the firms  
which employ these salesmen.

The firm with something to sell might  
consider treating salesmen who call at

its office with the courtesy and con-  
sideration it would like to have given  
to its salesmen. If such a rule were  
adopted generally, a step would be taken  
toward placing merchandising and sell-  
ing on the plane of better efficiency  
considered so necessary today.

## The Beef Situation

Cattle producers of the country have  
been asked by the head of the Chicago  
Livestock Exchange to ease up on ship-  
ments until beef rails can be cleared  
for new supplies.

Coolers all the way to the east coast  
are reported to be glutted with beef,  
and unless there is a reduction in ship-  
ments—for a few days at least—sharp  
price declines are anticipated by well-  
informed beef men.

While producers have felt that prices  
of fed cattle were quite unsatisfactory,  
the decline to new low levels during  
the week just ended brings prices  
down only to those of April, 1927. On  
the other hand, many commodities have  
returned to the 1913 level, and some to  
the lowest point in many years before  
the war.

Cattle and beef prices therefore are  
not so low. The fact that they could  
be maintained so far is a tribute to  
the consumer's dependence on beef as  
an important part of every day's food  
supply.

The increased receipts of cattle at  
the principal markets of the country  
since the first of the month has been  
a depressing influence. At the seven  
principal markets nearly 50,000 more  
cattle have been received since the first  
of June than in the same period a year  
ago.

Grass cattle are beginning to appear  
in the runs and there is an evident  
effort on the part of feeders to get  
their fed cattle in, even though not  
finished, before prices have a chance to  
go lower.

This coupled with weakness on the  
consuming side which has been aggra-  
vated by pessimism accompanying the  
break in outside markets, has made a  
weak situation in beef. Whether or  
not there will be marked improvement  
in the price situation is dependent in  
large measure on just where other  
basic commodities will be likely to find  
their level.



# Practical Points for the Trade

(Contents of THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER are copyrighted and may not be reprinted except by permission)

## Dry and Pickle Cure

Some packers are using a combination cure for bellies; that is, a part dry cure and part pickle cure. A producer of fancy product asks for instructions for curing bellies by this method. He says:

Editor The National Provisioner:

We have heard of a cure for fancy bellies that is a combination of the dry and pickle cure. We are told this makes a very nice product and would like formula and curing instructions.

For this cure use a mixture of

60 lbs. salt  
35 lbs. granulated sugar  
5 lbs. saltpeter or 4 lbs. nitrate of soda.

Mix thoroughly and use 3 lbs. of the dry mixture to each 100 lbs. of 6 to 8 or 8 to 10 bellies. For 10 to 12 or 12 to 14 bellies, use 4 lbs. of the mixture to each 100 lbs. of meat.

Rub the bellies the same as for box cure, but instead of using boxes use curing vats of 1,000 lbs. to 1,500 lbs. capacity. Pack the bellies in the vat as close as possible. Do not fill too full, but leave about 6 to 8 in. from the top. Cover with parchment paper to exclude the air and let stand 10 days.

At the end of 10 days, take the bellies out and repack. Do not add any salt, but use sweet pickle made as follows:

For 1,000 gals. of pickle, use  
250 lbs. special curing sugar or light brown cane sugar  
45 lbs. nitrate of soda or 50 lbs. of saltpeter.

Put the sugar and nitrate of soda in a barrel of boiling water and stir into a syrup. Let stand over night to cool. When cool pour the mixture into salt water and grade the pickle to 60 deg. strength.

### Curing and Smoking.

Pour this curing mixture over the bellies and let them stand until cured. Six to 8 lb. bellies will cure in 18 days; 8 to 10 in 20 days, and 10 to 12 in 22 days.

When cured take the bellies out, soak in 80 deg. water for 30 minutes. Scrub with a brush under a shower of warm water, and hang on smoke trees to dry off. When fully dry push in the smokehouse and smoke slowly for the first three to four hours, then raise the heat slowly to 115 degs. and let the smokehouse cool down slowly until finished.

If there are steam coils in the smokehouse and good ventilation there will be no trouble in controlling the heat. As conditions are different in smokehouses and climatic conditions vary, the length

of time in the smokehouse will have to be governed accordingly.

This is a good cure for the summer months as well as for the rest of the year.

## GROUNDING STATIC CHARGES.

Static electricity is sometimes very troublesome, and not infrequently a source of danger, when cleaning tank cars. The latter is particularly true if the car has contained inflammable material.

Quite often this static will develop when the sand blasting method of cleaning is being used. A method of grounding the charge under these conditions is described in a recent Food Section News Letter of the National Safety Council.

A copper wire, about No. 9 size, is inserted through the entire length of the hose and is brought out at the coupling at the sand tank. The wire is grounded to a water pipe. The wire will, of course, become badly cut by the sand and a new one will have to be installed every two to four days if the hose is in continuous operation.

It is reported by the firm that devised this method that it eliminates all trouble from static.

## Hardening Lard

A Southern packer is having trouble with his lard failing to harden. He says:

Editor The National Provisioner:

We are making about 3,000 lbs. of pure lard per month. We make it in an open steam jacketed kettle, but it is soft and oily.

We have no lard machinery of any kind. We just draw it out of the kettle into a small vat and deposit it in containers. We would like to know what kind of machinery we should have to make lard white and firm, what we would have to use, and approximately the cost of the machinery.

This packer's trouble is probably due to soft and oily hogs, and consequently is difficult to overcome. If this is the case, small quantities of the lard could be mixed with firm lard, or beef fats could be added. There is no objection to the addition of beef fats from the consumer's standpoint, nor would it lessen the value of the product as a shortening.

However, if it is shipped interstate, the fact that beef fat has been added must be shown.

Lard stearine could be used instead of beef fat, and as this would make an all-lard product, it is not necessary to indicate its use on the container.

When trouble is experienced with soft lard, and is not attributable to the character of the fat but rather to the method of manufacture and handling, it can be overcome by quick chilling. This does away with the separation of the stearine and oils.

### Lard Roll or Agitator.

A lard roll is generally used for this purpose. This is a revolving cylinder cooled by brine or direct expansion ammonia. The hot lard is run onto the roll and remains there for one revolution of the machine, being cooled in the meanwhile.

Your production of about 100 lbs. a day hardly justifies any considerable equipment in your rendering department. A lard roll would aid you to get a firmer product, but the smallest size manufactured has a capacity of 1,800 lbs. an hour. It costs about \$820, and somewhat more if built to operate with direct expansion.

Results approaching those with the use of the lard roll might be secured by cooling the lard quickly in the cooler or by the use of a small agitator. These latter machines are jacketed and the lard is cooled by the circulation of water in the jacket. They may be had in sizes as small as 25 or 50 gals. and are comparatively inexpensive. Most butcher supply houses carry them in the smaller sizes.

## Making Dry Sausage

It is only recently that these delicious products have been made to any great extent in this country. Special air conditioning apparatus is needed, as definitely controlled temperatures and humidities are essential, especially in the hanging room.

A recent illustrated article in THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER discussed operating conditions, temperatures and humidities needed to make dry sausage. It followed the product from the stuffing bench clear through to the sales end in a most complete fashion.

Reprints of this article may be had by filling out and mailing the following coupon, together with 5c in stamps.

Editor The National Provisioner,  
Old Colony Bldg., Chicago, Ill.  
Please send me your reprint on  
"Making Dry Sausage."  
I am  
I am not a subscriber to THE  
NATIONAL PROVISIONER.

Name .....

Street .....

City ..... State .....

5c in stamps enclosed.



## Holding Hogs in Cooler

Does it injure the product if chilled hogs are left hanging close together for some hours? A packer who has limited cooler space writes regarding this as follows:

Editor The National Provisioner:

We are not having any trouble with our product, but want to be sure we make no mistake in the method of handling hogs in the cooler.

From the killing floor the hogs go into a chill room refrigerated by a brine spray. Here the temperature goes up to 42 to 45 degs. during loading, then drops about 1 deg. an hour to not lower than 32 degs. and not higher than 34 degs. at the coldest part. The hogs hang here for 20 hours. It takes about 10 hours to drop the temperature to 33 degs.

After the 20 hours our chill room has to be unloaded and the hogs are put in a holding room that is so small that they are pushed close together and touch. The hogs usually hang in this room about 20 hours more, the temperature here ranging from 36 to 38 degs.

Is it a mistake to push these hogs close together? Is there enough heat left in the hams to make them sour?

The bone temperature at the time the hogs go into the hanging room is 38 degs. If we have to cut hogs right out of the chill room we let the hams lay in the curing cellar for another 24 hours before putting in cure.

It is perfectly safe for the temperature of the hog chill room to run as high as 45 degs. during the filling of the cooler.

It is also good practice for the cooler to be brought down to a temperature of 33 degs. in 10 hours, provided good air circulation is maintained in the cooler the balance of the time the hogs remain there. This can be accomplished by allowing the temperature of the brine to rise and leaving the sprays in full operation. The advantage of this is in avoiding all danger of frosting the hog carcasses.

In view of the fact that the hogs are held for 20 hours, closely packed in another retaining room, it would be better to lower the bone temperature of the hogs to 36 rather than 38 degs. This provides a little greater factor of safety due to the possibility of some hogs in the cooler having a higher bone temperature than 38 degs.

It is very difficult to obtain uniform chilling conditions throughout a hog cooler.

### REINFORCING TRUCK FRAMES.

"Stress absorber" reinforcement of frames is an important and unique development provided in all except the smallest General Motors trucks for 1930. All frames are exceptionally rugged, providing great margins of reserve strength, yet without excess dead weight. In addition to this strength, the "stress absorber" construction decreases buckling stresses, with negligible frame-weight increase.

Do you use this page to get your questions answered?

## Operating Pointers

For the Superintendent, the Engineer, and the Master Mechanic

### COLOR OF OIL.

By W. F. Schaphorst, M.E.

A writer in a prominent trade journal recently stated that color should not be made the criterion in oil specifications. He pointed out that color of oil is practically meaningless.

This is true, but he should have gone farther. There are no oil specifications that will satisfactorily "hold water." The essential properties of a lubricant defy perfect description. As recently stated by Thomas A. Edison, we don't know one one-hundredth of 1 per cent of anything.

Specifications do not specify lubricity. Lubricity is the essential property of any lubricant.

It is said that the best way to specify an oil is first to find the oil that is satisfactory in every way; then analyze that oil. Also that any oil which would show the same analysis, have the same viscosity, flash, gravity, cold test, etc., should be as satisfactory a lubricant as the original.

As a matter of fact this statement is considerably "off." No reliable test for lubricity has ever been discovered, other than the actual use of the oil on the bearing it is to lubricate. It is a well known fact that high-grade oils have a greater lubricating value than others. This is proven by the fact that

bearing temperatures, when high grade oils are in use, will not run as high as they do with low grade oils. Yet the specifications of the two grades of oil may be identical in every way. Although the consumer orders oil, what he really wants is lubricity; and none of the specifications include this property.

In support of the above statements the U. S. Bureau of Mines states in Bulletin No. 156, "Oil analysis alone is not sufficient to govern the selection of a desirable oil. The best way of testing the suitability of an oil is to note its performance."

Imitators are so clever these days that it behooves us to be exceedingly careful. The best oil specification is to deal with reliable concerns. Pigeon-hole your color, gravity, viscosity, and other specifications. Find the "brand" that does the work and then stick to it. That's the best oil specification.

### REPORT DIRECT HOG SALES.

Sales of hogs to interior slaughtering plants and large concentration yards in Iowa and southern Minnesota will be reported by the market news service of the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics in the near future.

This expansion of the federal livestock reporting service, scheduled to become effective about August 1, is in response to demands from the livestock industry for more complete information relative to hogs moving direct to packers and concentration points, and to the prices paid for these hogs, the bureau points out.

Iowa produces about one-fourth of the commercial supply of hogs and more than one-half of the animals are sold direct to packers who operate in the state or who maintain or patronize concentration yards in Iowa.

Because of this situation, bureau officials believe that the contemplated news service is essential if market reporting is to be national in scope and is to meet adequately the requirements of producers and members of the trade in general.

The present livestock market news service was started at Chicago in June, 1918, and has been expanded gradually until it covers trading at 25 public markets throughout the country.

The new service, now contemplated, will be the bureau's first attempt to gather and disseminate information on livestock buying and selling at points other than public stockyards. The service, as proposed, is to include information as to marketings of hogs and prices current by grades and weight selections, and for specified periods, but will not show in any way the volume of business transacted or prices paid by any single agency or by groups of agencies where such groupings would reveal the operations of individual concerns.

Reports on prices and supplies will be disseminated daily by radio, by the press, by the bureau's leased wires, by commercial telegraph and telephone and by mail.

The new work will be in charge of W. O. Fraser, who for the last few years has reported the Chicago hog market. He will be assisted by G. B. Fundis.

## Your Cooling System

Most hot weather troubles can be traced to faulty refrigeration.

Do you ever have trouble with the refrigerating system in your plant?

Do you know how to take care of your condensers, brine circulation, refrigerating machines?

Is your insulation in good shape?

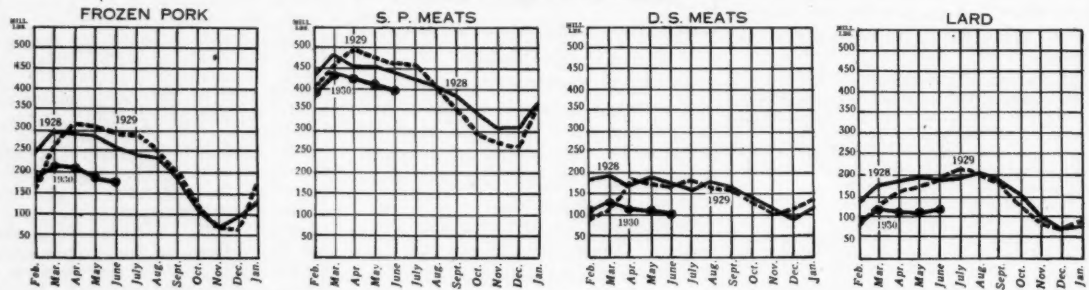
Cold air leaks cost money. They will eat you up if you don't watch out!

Care of a packinghouse refrigerating system is plainly and simply described in an article on "Refrigeration in the Meat Plant," by a packinghouse master mechanic, printed in a recent issue of THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.

If you want a copy of the article, cut out this notice and send it with a 2-cent stamp to THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, Old Colony Bldg., Chicago.

## STORAGE STOCKS OF PORK AND LARD

IN THE UNITED STATES—U. S. GOVERNMENT REPORT



THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER CHART SERVICE—COPYRIGHT 1929 BY THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, INC.

These charts in THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER MARKET SERVICE series shows the trend of stocks of provisions and lard in the United States during the first five months of 1930, compared with those of the two earlier years.

Stocks of all meats showed a continuation of the downward trend begun in March, and all stocks are well below those of one and two years ago. In addition to the somewhat smaller hog runs, there has been evident reluctance to accumulate large stocks in the face of a somewhat uncertain outlet so far as price is concerned. This is true particularly as hog costs at Chicago throughout most of the year have averaged \$10.00 or over. As a result, a larger percentage of the pork produced has entered consumptive channels as fresh meat, rather than being held in the cooler or processed in the curing cellar.

**Frozen Pork.**—Loins, which usually constitute a considerable percentage of frozen pork stocks, have been in good demand throughout most of May and in fact for some months past. This is due to the more limited hog supplies and a good consumptive demand. Since the first of June some loins have gone to the freezer, particularly at eastern points, but the stocks are not heavy. Neither are frozen stocks of hams, bellies and butts, which are commonly sent to the freezer to be held for cure later.

**S. P. Meats.**—Stocks of pickled meats have also been on the decline, which is somewhat seasonal, but the quantity level being held in storage is well under that of either of the past two years. There has been an active trade on pickled meats of all descriptions, including light and heavy hams, skinned hams, picnics and cured bellies of all kinds. The price level at which this product moved has not always been in line with the put-down cost, but demand has been good at the lower levels.

**D. S. Meats.**—Stocks of dry salt meats are low. Production has not been heavy, and the outlet on a mer-

chandising basis has absorbed the supply and drawn on the normal surplus. Weakness in the cotton market in recent weeks has had some influence on demand, but more from a price than from a quantity standpoint.

**Lard.**—During May, lard stocks showed their first increase since the first of March. Export demand has been weak and the domestic market slow. There have been sharp declines in the option markets and some selling on c. i. f. terms for export shipment on the decline at the old basis over loose. Even with the increase lard stocks are light, but this product is in a very unsatisfactory price situation.

## CHICAGO MID-MONTH STOCKS.

Stocks of provisions in Chicago at the close of business on June 14, 1930:

	June 14, 1930.	May 31, 1930.	June 14, 1929.
Mess pork, new, made since Oct. 1, '29, bris.	312	547	790
P. S. lard, made since Oct. 1, '29, lbs.	43,845,187	38,507,851	86,349,095
P. S. lard, made Oct. 1, '28, to Oct. 1, '29, lbs.	1,180,447	1,206,447	447,000
Other kinds of lard, lbs.	10,077,151	8,835,932	10,574,165
Short rib sides, made since Oct. 1, '29, lbs.			475,243
D. S. clear bellies, made since Oct. 1, '29, lbs.	6,006,390	7,730,704	28,896,780
D. S. rib bellies, made since Oct. 1, '29, lbs.	1,757,207	1,480,390	3,075,081
Extra short clear sides, made since Oct. 1, '29, lbs.	46,003	38,647	261,592

## MEAT IMPORTS AT NEW YORK.

Imports of meats and meat products at New York for week ended June 13, 1930, according to the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics:

Point of origin.	Commodity.	Amount.
Argentina—Canned corned beef		436,078 lbs.
Brazil—Canned corned beef		216,792 lbs.
Canada—Frozen beef cuts		23,847 lbs.
Canada—Bacon		1,500 lbs.
Canada—Veal carcasses		1,103
Canada—Calf livers		1,180 lbs.
Germany—Hams		6,330 lbs.
Germany—Sausage		1,805 lbs.
Germany—Bouillon cubes		1,020 lbs.
Germany—Meat products		12,500 lbs.
Hungary—Sausage		1,102 lbs.
Ireland—Bacon		3,069 lbs.
Ireland—Ham		626 lbs.
Italy—Ham		425 lbs.
Italy—Sausage		1,850 lbs.
Uruguay—Canned corned beef		472,716 lbs.

## STOCKS IN COLD STORAGE.

The figures for storage stocks of pork and lard from 1926 to June 1, 1930, on which the chart on the opposite page is based, are as follows:

	1926.			
	Frozen pork.	S. P. pork.	D. S. pork.	Lard.
	Lbs. (000 omitted).			
Jan.	57,960	294,642	119,617	42,478
Feb.	58,311	319,726	138,005	64,187
Mar.	120,115	345,961	144,071	76,145
Apr.	129,259	348,049	151,286	93,108
May	124,569	338,905	140,524	98,505
June	117,366	320,805	136,801	106,524
July	120,707	334,305	148,164	120,527
Aug.	133,104	340,687	168,882	153,572
Sept.	119,994	330,326	172,766	151,233
Oct.	77,673	293,106	143,572	105,558
Nov.	49,376	287,726	98,521	72,355
Dec.	55,294	267,787	67,000	46,526

	1927.			
	Frozen pork.	S. P. pork.	D. S. pork.	Lard.
	Lbs. (000 omitted).			
Jan.	97,650	306,904	68,203	49,992
Feb.	149,896	352,051	86,305	69,495
Mar.	177,876	392,942	101,156	77,103
Apr.	166,343	418,724	124,714	92,090
May	204,698	435,967	129,637	90,611
June	211,496	432,492	143,092	111,775
July	220,685	444,778	167,248	146,250
Aug.	214,428	440,752	185,963	179,029
Sept.	180,979	407,511	178,121	167,309
Oct.	156,887	341,460	140,417	118,174
Nov.	76,788	290,261	100,646	71,609
Dec.	65,640	277,382	77,145	45,502

	1928.			
	Frozen pork.	S. P. pork.	D. S. pork.	Lard.
	Lbs. (000 omitted).			
Jan.	165,221	370,442	119,497	83,780
Feb.	266,707	460,266	152,769	121,334
Mar.	322,542	496,478	177,887	164,755
Apr.	323,403	496,322	178,012	164,506
May	306,951	480,089	173,552	173,088
June	289,825	459,878	169,663	158,073
July	285,720	453,342	174,969	214,465
Aug.	245,714	408,998	164,473	204,939
Sept.	174,206	352,630	155,990	178,226
Oct.	103,749	285,553	125,904	126,810
Nov.	66,049	264,317	101,173	82,432
Dec.	66,595	263,712	101,183	67,015

	1929.			
	Frozen pork.	S. P. pork.	D. S. pork.	Lard.
	Lbs. (000 omitted).			
Jan.	151,811	375,217	143,011	85,217
Feb.	245,798	424,921	167,561	140,526
Mar.	291,050	473,916	179,776	173,864
Apr.	289,754	453,612	178,595	179,428
May	285,110	452,808	185,580	184,748
June	271,454	443,044	175,683	186,699
July	247,815	430,317	163,805	199,699
Aug.	229,930	412,571	172,294	208,931
Sept.	176,131	382,750	160,519	179,899
Oct.	119,204	342,038	139,256	153,690
Nov.	75,810	304,409	111,092	98,845
Dec.	84,967	316,280	88,782	68,517

	1930.			
	Frozen pork.	S. P. pork.	D. S. pork.	Lard.
	Lbs. (000 omitted).			
Jan.	145,078	368,126	107,782	82,069
Feb.	178,766	392,915	116,568	92,676
Mar.	217,942	443,882	153,740	111,014
Apr.	206,417	430,926	115,683	100,087
May	189,092	411,705	110,303	104,905
June	177,145	392,194	106,934	115,327

# Provision and Lard Markets

## WEEKLY REVIEW

**Prices at New Low Levels—Liquidation Persistent—Demand Moderate—Depression in Other Commodities Very Influential—Hog Prices Steady.**

Conditions in the provision market as a whole have been very similar to conditions prevailing in other commodities. Prices have declined, with buyers determinedly holding off and there has been a limitation of distribution. Buyers have been afraid that the action of the market was such as to indicate a persistent period of depression if not of decline, and demand generally has been limited to requirements.

In the general retail situation, the business depression has exercised more or less influence on the market. The consumption of products is certainly not increasing and there is evidence of some restriction in distribution. The action of the other markets has brought a feeling of uncertainty into the provision market. The feeling seems to be that until this state of mind, which is bringing low record prices for all commodities, is over there is likely to be little positive rallying power in any one of the basic commodities.

A survey of the situation starting with grains of all kinds—particularly feed grains, cotton, wool, coffee, sugar, metals, and other basic commodities—indicates that the liquidation or period of deflation is very general, while the action of the stock market and the general feeling in securities does not lead to optimism.

The shipping demand for commodities as reflected in the movement from Chicago is fair, but there is evidence of increase in stock. The semi-monthly lard report shows an increase of about 7,000,000 lbs. but the total stock of contract lard is only about half of last year. There was a little decrease in meats and the stock of clear bellies is now only 6,009,000 lbs. against 38,896,000 lbs. last year.

### Export Movement.

The export movement shows a little falling off in the actual clearances of lard for the half year so far. The total up to June 7 has been 314,761,000 lbs., against 360,874,000 lbs. last year. The exports of bacon have been 65,978,000 lbs. against 65,659,000 lbs. last year, while the exports of hams and shoulders have been 55,188,000 lbs. against 58,282,000 lbs. last year. There has been a decrease of about 6,000,000 lbs. in the exports of pickled pork.

The June 1st report of total product stocks issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics showed a total stock of all meats of 834,000,000 lbs. against 1,012,000,000 lbs. last year. The stock of lard is 115,000,000 lbs., against 183,000,000 lbs. last year. These figures do not indicate any general accumulation of products to be forced on the market, but the general state of mind of the

trade makes it difficult to take care of even this supply.

The report on the movement of live stock for 64 markets for the month of May showed a decrease in the local slaughter of cattle of 12,297, a decrease in calves of 25,450, and a decrease in hogs of 49,068, but an increase in the slaughter of sheep and lamb of 147,185.

In view of the weather conditions reported this year, particularly in the reports of periods of dry weather and absence of sub-soil moisture, the June 1st report of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics on the cattle and sheep situation is of very great importance. This report reports the condition of the ranges June 1 as 92 compared with 89 in May, 88 last year and a 5-year average of 89.7. The general condition of cattle has improved 3 points from May 1 and sheep have improved 1 point. The general statement as to ranges and live crop conditions, follow:

### Livestock and Range Conditions.

Further improvement in both livestock and range conditions in the western States occurred during May, due to a good supply of moisture, particularly in the southwest, according to the monthly livestock and range report of the United States Division of Crop and

Livestock Estimates, given herewith:

Range feed improved during May in all of the western states except Montana, New Mexico and Colorado. Feed conditions showed a marked improvement in Texas, Oklahoma and western Kansas due to ample rainfall. In Idaho, Utah, Nevada, California and Arizona feed conditions are much better than at this season last year. Summer feed prospects are generally very good, with only a few dry spots in New Mexico, northwest Texas, California and eastern Washington. The condition of ranges is 92 per cent of normal compared with 89 per cent last month, 88 per cent a year ago and the five year average of 89.7%.

Cattle on western ranges are generally in very good condition, an improvement being shown in practically all states. In Texas and Oklahoma cattle that were a little thin are making rapid gains. In the states west of the Continental Divide, cattle are in much better condition than a year ago but in the southwest they are not in as good flesh as a year ago. Calf crop prospects are generally good. Cattle losses have been light. There has been little country trading with a very light demand at prices considerably below a year ago. The condition of cattle and

## Selling Prices Drop Faster Than Costs

Live hog prices show a considerable price drop from those of a week ago, but this has been accompanied by a decline in the price of fresh pork which has more than overbalanced any advantage there might have been in lower costing hogs.

This lower hog price also has a tendency to weaken buyers' ideas so far as cured product is concerned. However, should it be necessary for prices to settle at somewhat lower levels, perhaps there is no time in the year when the industry would be in better position to face such a readjustment.

Stocks of all meats and lard are low. Inventory losses therefore, while considerable, would be much less than would doubtless be experienced should such a readjustment be necessary later in the year.

Current cutting losses range from

	160 to 180 lbs.	180 to 220 lbs.	225 to 250 lbs.	250 to 300 lbs.
Regular hams	\$ 2.53	\$ 2.44	\$ 2.43	\$ 2.42
Picnics	.74	.72	.71	.69
Boston butts	.68	.68	.68	.68
Pork loins	1.96	1.71	1.49	1.40
Bellies	2.04	1.96	1.02	.40
Bellies, D. S.	..	..	.71	1.36
Fat backs, D. S.	..	..	.37	.47
Plates and jowls	.15	.18	.18	.22
Raw leaf	.16	.18	.18	.18
P. S. lard, rend. wt.	1.07	1.23	1.02	.98
Spare ribs	.11	.10	.10	.10
Lean trimmings	.13	.13	.13	.13
Rough feet	.03	.03	.03	.03
Tails	.02	.01	.01	.01
Neck bones	.04	.03	.03	.03
Total cutting value	\$ 9.56	\$ 9.40	\$ 9.00	\$ 9.07
Total cutting yield	65.50%	66.75%	68.50%	70.00%
Crediting edible and inedible killing offal to the above total cutting value and deducting from this the live cost plus all expenses, the following results are shown:				
Loss per cwt.	\$ .69	\$ .73	\$ .90	\$ .82
Loss per hog	\$ 1.02	\$ 1.46	\$ 2.14	\$ 2.36



GE.  
of pork  
1, 1930,  
ite page

Lard.

42,478  
120,827  
155,572  
151,253  
105,558  
72,355  
46,826

Lard.

49,992  
69,495  
77,103  
92,090  
99,611  
111,775  
140,250  
179,029  
167,309  
118,174  
71,609  
45,509

Lard.

83,780  
121,354  
104,755  
104,596  
173,089  
188,073  
214,465  
204,939  
178,226  
126,810  
82,432  
67,015

Lard.

85,217  
140,826  
173,864  
179,428  
184,748  
183,490  
199,989  
203,931  
179,890  
153,690  
99,845  
68,517

Lard.

82,069  
92,676  
111,914  
105,097  
104,905  
115,327



calves is 90 per cent of normal compared with 87 per cent last month, 89 per cent a year ago, and the five year average of 90.3 per cent.

Sheep are generally in very good condition, about the only change from last month being a marked gain in Texas. The condition of sheep is much better than a year ago, particularly in the states west of the Continental Divide, along with Wyoming and Montana. In Texas, however, sheep are much thinner than last year. The lamb crop is generally good and apparently larger than last year except in Texas, which has a short crop. Late lambs are doing very well. Montana had a considerable number of dry ones. In Wyoming, Colorado and eastern Utah, however, there are a very small number of dry ewes. Wool sales have been rather slow with prices ranging from 17 to 24 cents and slightly higher in Texas. Much wool has been consigned. The condition of sheep and lambs is 92 per cent of normal compared with 91 per cent last month, 88 per cent a year ago and the five year average of 93.5 per cent.

**PORK**—Market was rather a dull affair, but holding surprisingly steady with mess pork at New York quoted at \$32.00, family, \$34.50, and fat backs \$22.50@26.00.

**LARD**—A generally weaker undertone prevailed although demand was improved on the break. At New York, prime packer was quoted \$9.80@9.90; middle western, \$9.70@9.80; New York City, 9½@9½c; refined to the Continent, 10½c; South America, 10½c; Brazil kegs, 11½c; compound lard in car lots quoted at 10½@10½c, with reports of business passing in the south at 9½c and smaller lots quoted at 10½@10½c. At Chicago, regular lard in round lots was quoted at 5 points under July, loose lard, 85 under.

**BEEF**—The market remains steady and without important changes. New York mess was quoted \$24.00; packet, \$24.00@26.00; family, \$25.50@26.50; extra India mess, \$42.00@44.00; No. 1 canned corned beef, \$3.10; No. 2, \$5.50; 6 lbs. South America, \$16.75; pickled tongue, \$70.00@75.00 per barrel.

See page 37 for later markets.

#### DANISH BACON EXPORTS.

Exports of Danish bacon for the week ended June 14, 1930, amounted to 5,096 metric tons, compared with 3,524 metric tons for the same period of 1929.

#### PORK AND LARD PRICES.

Average wholesale prices of fresh and cured pork products, lard and compound at Chicago and New York for May, 1930, with comparisons, are figured by the Chicago office of the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics:

##### FRESH PORK CUTS.

Loins.	—Chicago.—		—New York.—	
	May 1930.	May 1929.	May 1930.	May 1929.
8-10 lb. av. . . .	\$22.44	\$24.08	\$24.45	\$24.63
10-12 lb. av. . . .	21.42	23.03	23.32	23.08
12-15 lb. av. . . .	20.24	22.20	21.70	22.18
16-22 lb. av. . . .	18.28	18.97	19.78	19.33

Shoulders, N. Y. Style, Skinned, No. 1.				
8-12 lb. av. . . .	16.00	16.37	17.48	17.84

##### CURED PORK CUTS, LARD AND LARD SUBSTITUTES.

Hams, Smoked, Regular, No. 1.				
8-10 lb. av. . . .	24.94	26.96	27.35	26.90
10-12 lb. av. . . .	24.62	26.16	26.45	26.30
12-14 lb. av. . . .	24.62	25.66	25.50	25.40
14-16 lb. av. . . .	24.62	25.66	25.00	25.05
Hams, Smoked, Regular, No. 2.				
8-10 lb. av. . . .	22.62	25.36	24.25	23.95
10-12 lb. av. . . .	22.62	24.50	23.10	23.45
12-14 lb. av. . . .	22.12	24.20	22.88	22.90
14-16 lb. av. . . .	22.12	24.16	21.50	22.30
Hams, Smoked, Skinned, No. 1.				
16-18 lb. av. . . .	26.00	27.16	26.00	27.75
18-20 lb. av. . . .	26.00	27.06	25.50	27.75
Hams, Smoked, Skinned, No. 2.				
16-18 lb. av. . . .	24.25	25.16	24.00	25.50
18-20 lb. av. . . .	24.25	24.76	23.50	24.75
Bacon, Smoked, No. 1 (Dry Cure).				
6-8 lb. av. . . .	28.75	30.16	29.66	29.90
8-10 lb. av. . . .	27.75	29.16	28.40	29.30
Bacon, Smoked, No. 1 (S. P. Cure).				
8-10 lb. av. . . .	22.25	23.70	23.19	21.20
10-12 lb. av. . . .	20.75	23.16	22.19	21.00
Piconics, Smoked, No. 1.				
4-8 lb. av. . . .	16.94	17.60	17.35	17.00
Fat Backs, D. S. Cured, No. 1.				
12-14 lb. av. . . .	11.62	11.80	13.00	13.00
Lard, ref., hard-wood tubs. . . .	11.50	12.85	12.28	13.50
Lard, ref., 1 lb. cartons . . . .	13.14	.....	14.00	.....
Lard, substitute, hard-wood tubs . . . .	10.75	12.05	11.50	12.50

#### EASTERN FERTILIZER MARKETS.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

New York, June 18, 1930.—Blood was a little easier in price this week and sellers were shading their asking prices. Buyers, however, are showing very little interest as they look for still lower prices.

Some cracklings were sold at around prevailing prices for shipment west, and the market seems to be a little stronger.

Buyers are awaiting the new nitrate of soda and sulphate of ammonia prices which will probably be announced within the next few weeks. From all indications they will probably be lower.

#### NATIONAL FERTILIZER MEET.

"Change and Cooperation" was the subject of a constructive address delivered by L. W. Rowell of Swift & Company, as president of the National Fertilizer Association, at the sixth annual convention held at Colorado Springs, Colo., June 9 to 12.

"Other industries or groups of industries have seen the profitableness of cooperative action in research and educational work in making a broader market for their goods, and in meeting the competition of other industries," he said.

The strongest competition experienced by companies in the fertilizer industry is not from other fertilizer manufacturers, Mr. Rowell said, but from some other industry that is making a better bid for the farmer's dollar.

Commenting on the code of trade practices which the industry entered into some time ago, Mr. Rowell recalled the fact that this code represents an agreement between fertilizer manufacturers to do business according to a certain set of rules.

"I cannot believe that any of us want to junk or materially change the code, but surely most of us would like to see a change in the attitude of the industry to the code.

"When a man who has signed the code violates it, he puts all the others who have signed the code at a disadvantage, and an unfair disadvantage, because they have promised one another to do business a certain way.

"You can't blame the manufacturer for protecting himself. Where does the trouble come in? Why did the first man violate his code?

"We have the machinery and a plan all worked out to help enforce the code, but few people have seen fit to use either."

Mr. Rowell was re-elected president of the association and Charles J. Brand, Washington, D. C., executive secretary and treasurer. Other officers are Bayliss W. Haynes, of the Wilson & Toomer Fertilizer Co., Jacksonville, Fla., vice-president; H. B. Baylor, Gustavus Ober, Jr., and A. C. Read, directors at large; and J. I. Moran, P. H. Manire and M. S. Purvis, directors representing districts.

#### WHAT MAKES TANKS FOAM?

Write us your experience with inedible tanks foaming. Have you noticed the kind of material in the tank when this happens? Send your comments to THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, Old Colony Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

## SCRAP PRESS

300 to 1200 Tons  
Hydraulic Cracking Ejector  
Hoop guided on Rods  
Quality High, Price Low  
Ask us about them

Dunning & Boschert  
Press Co., Inc.  
362 West Water St.,  
Syracuse, N. Y., U. S. A.  
Established 1872



## FILTER PRESSES

Filter Cloth Diaphragm Pumps  
Your inquiries are solicited  
T. SHRIVER & COMPANY  
852 Hamilton St., Harrison, N. J.

## THE STEDMAN LINE

Crushers, Hammer Type Grinders  
and Pulverizers—Disintegrators

ALSO COMPLETE UNITS

STEDMAN'S FOUNDRY & MACHINE WORKS  
FOUNDED 1834 AURORA, INDIANA, U.S.A.



# Tallow and Grease Markets

## WEEKLY REVIEW

**TALLOW**—The market the past week was featured by a big business which was booked at new low record levels, extra tallow f.o.b. selling at 5c. While it was difficult to learn how much business was done, nevertheless sales are estimated at upwards of 1,000,000 lbs.

Notwithstanding this liberal buying by consumers, there are still fair sized quantities offered at the lower levels. The recent purchases have not as yet taken the slack out of the market, and the undertone remains unsteady. With consumers taking some good supplies the past week they are now in a position to sit back for a while pending developments. The signing of the tariff bill had little or no effect.

It is felt, however, that with prices down to the lowest in many years pressure of supplies may subside and probably some improvement in demand may be experienced, but the unsettled conditions elsewhere are being felt in the tallow market as well. The larger packers are not pressing for sale but the smaller interests are reported as offering.

At New York, extra loose was quoted at 5c; special, at 4½c; edible tallow, 5½c nominal.

At Chicago, the market was inactive with a very limited trade reported over the weekend and with holders apparently not pressing sales at prevailing low prices. Demand appears to be quiet for spot stocks. Inquiries continue fairly good at a slight discount under quoted prices for future shipment. At Chicago edible was quoted at 6½c; fancy tallow, 5½c; prime packer, 5½c; No. 1, 5½c@5¾c; No. 2, 4¾c.

There was no London auction this week. At Liverpool, Australian tallow was unchanged, with choice at 35s and good mixed 32s.

**STEARINE**—An easier tone developed in this market in sympathy with the other oils, with prices shaded some ¾¢@1¢ for the week, but notwithstanding this, business has been comparatively limited. Some sales were made at 8¾c. A fair compound trade was reported with sales made in the southeast at 9½c. Stearine was quoted 8½c, but it was reported that prices could be shaded on bids. At Chicago, the market was quiet with oleo quoted 7½c.

**OLEO OIL**—Market was slightly easier; extra at New York was quoted at 9½¢@10½¢; medium, 9½¢@9¾¢; lower grades, 9½¢. Market at Chicago was easier, with extra oil quoted at 9½c.

See page 37 for later markets.

**LARD OIL**—Demand is generally reported as more or less indifferent, and consumers are operating on a hand to mouth basis as regards purchases. The market however, while easy in tone, remains unchanged as far as prices are concerned. Prime at New York was quoted at 13½c; extra winter, 11c; extra, 10½c; extra, No. 1 at 10½c; No. 1, 10c; No. 2, 9½c.

**NEATSFOOT OIL**—Demand is confined to small lots, with the market more or less nominal. At New York, pure oil was quoted at 13c a lb.; extra, 11c; No. 1, 10½c; cold pressed, 17½c.

**GREASES**—Offerings have been withdrawn, although this has not reflected in an improved demand in any direction. The weakness in tallow has attracted considerable attention and consuming demand is virtually at a standstill at the moment. At New York, superior house was nominally quoted at 5½c; yellow and house, 4½¢@4¾c; A white, 4½¢@4¾c; B white, 4½¢@4¾c; choice white, at 5½¢@5½¢ nominal. In the West, the market remains rather quiet and demand limited. There were reports of a sale of two tanks of choice white grease at 4½c f.o.b. Kansas City, also one tank at 5c f.o.b. Chicago. At Chicago, brown was quoted 4½c; yellow 4½c; A white, 4½c; B white, 4½c, and choice white, 5c.

## By-Products Markets

Chicago, June 19, 1930.

### Blood.

Blood is quiet and buyers show little interest. Producers ask \$3.75.

Unit Ammonia.

Ground and unground ..... \$ '3.75

### Digester Feed Tankage Materials.

Trade is dull and buyers' ideas are lower.

Unit Ammonia.

Unground, 11½ to 12% ammonia.....\$3.75@ 4.00 & 10

Unground, 6 to 8% ammonia..... 3.75@ 4.00 & 10

Liquid stick ..... 3.25@ 3.50

Steam bone meal, special feeding,

per ton ..... 38.00@40.00

Meat scrap, per unit protein.... .90@ .95

### Fertilizer Materials.

The market in fertilizer materials is very dull, no trading of any consequence being done. Producers ask \$3.00 & 10.

Unit Ammonia.

High grd. ground, 10@11% am. \$ 3.00@ 3.10 & 10

Low grd., and ungr. 6-9% am. @ 2.50 & 10

Bone tankage, low grd., per ton 16.00@18.00

Hoof meal ..... 2.75@ 3.00

### Bone Meals (Fertilizer Grades).

The bone meal market is showing little activity. Quotations are nominal.

Raw bone meal for feeding.....\$ @31.00  
Steam, ground, 3 & 50..... 27.00@28.00  
Steam, unground, 3 & 50..... 25.00@26.00

### Cracklings.

Cracklings eased off. Sales of best cracklings are at 90c, but most buyers are paying 80¢@85c.

Per Ton.

Hard pressed and exp. unground, per

unit protein ..... \$ .50@ .85

Soft prod. pork, ac. grease & quality 55.00@60.00

Soft prod. beef, ac. grease & quality 40.00@45.00

Gelatin and Glue Stocks.

Market continues slow. Producers are not offering and buyers show little interest.

Per Ton.

Kip and calf stock .....\$ @35.00

Hide trimmings ..... 30.00@32.00

Horn piths ..... 29.00@32.00

Cattle jaws, skulls and knuckles..... 30.00@31.00

Sinews, pizzies ..... 30.00@33.00

Pig skin scraps and trim., per lb.... @ 4c

### Horns, Bones and Hoofs.

Per Ton.

Horns, according to grade.....\$45.00@ 70.00

Mfg. shin bones..... 60.00@ 80.00

Cattle hoofs ..... 30.00@34.00

Junk bones ..... 20.00@ 21.00

(Note—Foregoing prices are for mixed carloads of unsorted materials indicated above.)

### Animal Hair.

There is practically no interest. Most buyers have covered their requirement and are not in the market, as is usual at this time of the year.

Coll and field dried.....1 @ 1½c

Processed, grey, summer, per lb..... 2 @ 2½c

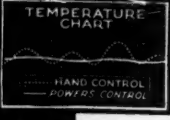
Processed, grey, winter, per lb..... @ 4c

Cattle switches, each\*.....1½@ 2½c

\* According to count.

### LARD AND GREASE EXPORTS.

Exports of lard from New York City, June 1 to June 18, 1930, totaled 11,977,090 lbs.; tallow, none; greases, 516,400 lbs.; stearine, 14,400 lbs.



## Heat CONTROL

**Powers Thermostatic Regulators**

are accurate and dependable. There is one for every process in the packing industry. Write us about any temperature problem troubling you and we will send bulletin describing the type of regulator that will give you the best results.

37 Years of Specialization in Temperature Control  
2725 Greenview Ave., Chicago. Also 35 other cities.

# POWERS REGULATOR CO.

**THE KENTUCKY CHEMICAL MFG. CO., Inc.**  
COVINGTON, KY. Opposite Cincinnati, Ohio

**Buyers of Beef and Pork Cracklings**  
**Both Soft and Hard Pressed**

## COTTON OIL SITUATION.

An analysis of the cottonseed oil situation for the month of August, September, October, November, December, 1929, and January, February, March, April and May, 1930, with comparisons, prepared by Aspegren & Co., follows:

## MOVEMENT OF COTTONSEED AT CRUDE OIL MILLS.

	Tons received.	
	1929-30.	1928-29.
On hd. begin. of season	41,606	21,972
August	239,538	175,643
September	920,318	865,391
October	1,487,577	1,536,083
November	763,046	1,011,656
December	506,192	693,172
January	321,230	414,705
February	287,404	181,020
March	203,048	107,791
April	85,981	39,172
May	60,340	28,471
Total	4,986,340	5,050,376

	Tons crushed.	
	1929-30.	1928-29.
August	122,035	74,116
September	488,580	421,302
October	896,904	910,576
November	785,271	864,453
December	618,821	698,637
January	665,551	747,740
February	529,030	312,083
March	400,478	306,748
April	227,517	236,096
May	141,958	114,070
Total	4,867,245	4,945,881

	On hand end of month.	
	1929-30.	1928-29.
August	159,109	123,409
September	590,747	507,828
October	1,181,420	1,192,935
November	1,159,195	1,340,138
December	1,106,506	1,335,733
January	760,745	969,108
February	528,006	648,135
March	330,590	388,079
April	198,598	191,155
May	116,980	100,556

	Tons.	
*Estimated seed receipts at crude mills season 1929-1930	5,062,525	5,084,631
On hand beginning of season	41,606	21,972
Total	5,104,131	5,106,603
Of which is so far crushed	4,867,245	4,945,881
Destroyed at mills	2,115	3,939
Seed on hand	116,980	100,556
Seed still to be received	117,791	56,227

116,980 tons seed on hand at 310 lbs. crude oil per ton is equivalent to 36,265,800 lbs. crude oil, which at 8 per cent refining loss equals 33,593,998 lbs. refined oil, or 83,985 barrels.

117,791 tons seed still to be received at 310 lbs. crude oil per ton, is equivalent to 36,515,210 lbs. crude oil, which at 8 per cent refining loss equals 33,593,998 lbs. refined oil, or 83,985 barrels.

\*Revised downwards 125,000 tons.

## MOVEMENT OF CRUDE OIL AT CRUDE OIL MILLS.

	Pounds produced.	
	1929-30.	1928-29.
On hd. begin. of season	10,973,358	15,895,554
August	35,453,136	20,913,907
September	149,387,925	129,787,067
October	276,279,751	282,714,963
November	245,396,367	271,706,677
December	192,000,784	218,399,715
January	207,045,598	238,915,540
February	163,758,542	165,490,806
March	129,753,108	120,188,508
April	76,628,036	80,497,437
May	47,137,225	40,193,072
Total	1,533,813,830	1,577,780,276

## The Blanton Company

ST. LOUIS  
Refiners of

## VEGETABLE OILS

Manufacturers of  
SHORTENING  
MARGARINE

## THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

	Shipments.	
	1929-30.	1928-29.
	Lbs.	Lbs.
August	25,434,216	23,418,810
September	123,074,864	85,982,055
October	245,904,807	244,209,534
November	249,628,904	270,474,126
December	191,144,289	215,159,050
January	203,566,766	233,030,011
February	168,976,518	172,408,031
March	133,445,080	127,159,061
April	106,420,617	98,532,746
May	65,662,218	64,312,708
Total	1,512,256,309	1,544,746,141

	On hand end of month.	
	1929-30.	1928-29.
	Lbs.	Lbs.
August	20,992,278	11,461,642
September	47,305,339	42,206,684
October	77,080,283	80,712,113
November	73,447,056	81,944,064
December	74,304,151	85,185,329
January	77,782,983	86,070,858
February	72,565,007	82,159,633
March	68,875,035	75,189,080
April	40,082,454	57,153,771
May	21,557,461	33,094,135

## DISTRIBUTION CRUDE OIL HOLDINGS.

	Apr. 30, 1930. May 31, 1930.	
	Lbs.	Lbs.
At mills	40,082,454	21,557,461
At refineries	7,725,628	5,824,542
In transit to refineries and consumers	14,375,970	11,980,280
Total	62,184,052	39,371,584

39,371,584 lbs. crude oil at 8 per cent refining loss equals 36,221,857 lbs. refined oil, or 90,555 barrels.

## CRUSH PER TON.

During May, 141,958 tons seed produced 47,137,225 lbs. crude oil, equivalent to 332.1 lbs. per ton, or 16.6 per cent, compared with 17.6 per cent last year.

Total, 4,867,245 tons seed produced 1,522,840,472 lbs. crude oil, equivalent to 312.9 lbs. per ton, or 15.6 per cent, compared with 15.8 per cent last year.

## REFINED OIL.

	Pounds produced.	
	1929-30.	1928-29.
On hd. begin. of season	338,619,933	335,993,223
August	24,375,539	21,011,583
September	82,858,638	61,636,885
October	206,596,596	201,482,531
November	218,269,138	229,312,455
December	187,049,874	215,776,314
January	172,089,290	203,358,368
February	160,523,585	168,453,380
March	116,964,805	126,883,649
April	107,969,835	101,602,896
May	57,040,559	60,655,516
Total	1,672,357,802	1,728,166,900

	Pounds consumed.	
	1929-30.	1928-29.
On hd. begin. of season	338,619,933	335,993,223
August	24,375,539	21,011,583
September	82,858,638	61,636,885
October	206,596,596	201,482,531
November	218,269,138	229,312,455
December	187,049,874	215,776,314
January	172,089,290	203,358,368
February	160,523,585	168,453,380
March	116,964,805	126,883,649
April	107,969,835	101,602,896
May	57,040,559	60,655,516
Total	1,672,357,802	1,728,166,900

	Pounds delivered.	
	1929-30.	1928-29.
On hd. begin. of season	338,619,933	335,993,223
August	24,375,539	21,011,583
September	82,858,638	61,636,885
October	206,596,596	201,482,531
November	218,269,138	229,312,455
December	187,049,874	215,776,314
January	172,089,290	203,358,368
February	160,523,585	168,453,380
March	116,964,805	126,883,649
April	107,969,835	101,602,896
May	57,040,559	60,655,516
Total	1,672,357,802	1,728,166,900

	On hand end of month.	
	1929-30.	1928-29.
	Lbs.	Lbs.
August	234,921,927	234,484,979
September	175,022,786	159,588,444
October	232,069,429	223,045,871
November	326,842,959	322,567,918
December	422,335,138	434,388,238
January	465,235,978	511,337,515
February	512,572,213	567,514,917
March	535,890,768	585,343,358
April	516,700,334	570,716,847
May	463,863,506	511,659,919

## DISTRIBUTION REFINED OIL HOLDINGS.

	Apr. 30, 1930. May 31, 1930.	
	Lbs.	Lbs.
At refineries	498,942,701	451,836,276
At other places	7,275,351	6,287,654
In tran. from refineries	10,482,282	6,739,570
Total	516,700,334	463,863,506

## AVERAGE REFINING LOSS.

During May, 64,957,377 lbs. crude oil yielded 57,040,559 lbs. refined oil, or 12.19 per cent loss, compared with 8.80 per cent loss last year.

Total, 1,463,530,971 lbs. crude oil yielded 1,333,737,869 lbs. refined oil, or 8.87 per cent loss, compared with 7.95 per cent loss last year.

## SHIPMENTS OF REFINED OIL.

	Export pounds.	
	1929-30.	1928-29.
August	613,930	894,022
September	436,029	805,930
October	491,070	619,308
November	370,573	865,488
December	486,571	560,086
January	416,872	752,500
February	309,407	748,203
March	506,165	804,647
April	697,005	509,955
May	Not available	446,111

	Domestic pounds.	
	1929-30.	1928-29.
August	127,459,635	121,625,805
September	142,321,170	135,727,490
October	148,428,883	137,105,796
November	123,755,035	128,924,520
December	91,071,124	105,395,908
January	128,781,548	125,656,591
February	112,867,943	111,527,775
March	93,050,085	108,250,581
April	126,403,294	115,719,542
May	Not available	119,266,533

	Total	
	1929-30.	1928-29.
August	128,073,565	122,519,827
September	142,757,799	136,533,420
October	148,919,953	138,025,104
November	124,123,608	129,709,408
December	91,071,124	105,395,908
January	128,198,420	126,400,091
February	113,177,350	112,275,978
March	93,046,250	108,055,208
April	127,160,289	116,229,507
May	106,877,387	119,712,444

Total 1,208,404,296 1,214,509,981

## REFINED OIL—SUMMARY IN BARRELS OF 400 POUNDS.

	Produced.	
	1929-30.	1928-29.
Old crop stock	846,550	830,983
August	60,939	52,529
September	207,146	154,002
October	516,492	503,706
November	545,673	573,282
December	467,624	539,441
January	430,223	508,306
February	401,306	421,133
March	292,412	317,206
April	269,825	254,068
May	142,002	151,650
Total	4,180,895	4,315,418

	Consumed.	
	1929-30.	1928-29.
August	320,184	306,300
September	356,894	341,333
October	372,300	345,063
November	310,314	324,476
December	228,894	259,890
January	322,996	316,023
February	282,943	280,680
March	234,116	272,638
April	317,901	290,574
May	274,894	299,281
Total	3,021,236	3,036,268

	On hand.	
	1929-30.	1928-29.
August	587,305	586,212
September	437,557	398,971
October	581,740	557,614
November	811,708	806,420
December	1,053,838	1,085,071
January	1,163,063	1,278,544
February	1,281,431	1,418,787
March	1,339,727	1,463,358
April	1,291,751	1,426,792
May	1,159,659	1,279,150

	On hand.	
	1929-30.	1928-29.
Refined oil on hand	1,159,659	1,279,150
Crude oil on hand will produce	83,407	73,315
Crude oil on hand will produce	90,555	117,134
Seed still to be received will produce	83,985	54,913
Total	1,417,096	1,524,512

	Less approximate carry over for end of season.	
	Aug. 1, 1930.	Aug. 1, 1929.
Available for coming two months	617,696	603,509
Mo. av. consumption for first 10 mos.	*302,124	*306,627
Mo. av. available for next 2 mos.	*308,808	*301,755
Mo. av. available for all 12 mos.	308,237	*303,315

\*Actual. †Available.

What equipment is needed in refining vegetable oils? Ask "The Packer's Encyclopedia," the "blue book" of the industry.

# Vegetable Oil Markets

## WEEKLY REVIEW

New Lows Established—Trade Active  
—Stock Market Weakness a Factor  
—Cash Demand Quieter—Lard Weak  
—Sentiment Bearish—Government  
Report Discounted.

The cotton oil market on the New York Produce Exchange broke into new low ground for the season on a general liquidating movement, which uncovered numerous stop loss selling orders, and oil broke through the 8c level. Support of July by refiners and short covering were the only sustaining influences.

This sharp decline in cotton oil was the direct reflection of the depression which seems to be more or less general in other commodities, fats, greases and oils, as well as the severe decline in stock prices. The action of other commodities and the favorable progress of the cotton crop have all tended to bring about unsettled conditions in the oil market and the downward revision in prices.

The decline has extended about 1c a pound without any important rally, and while the technical position has been improved, nevertheless the absence of confidence and failure of outside speculative buying to materialize is operating against values. The Government report indicating a consumption in May of some 275,000 bbls. against 318,000 bbls. in April and 299,000 bbls. last year was generally what was expected and had little or no effect as a market influence.

Refiners have been consistent buyers of July oil on a scale down. This support had made for relative firmness in this delivery and July is now selling at a premium over the deferred months. Buying in the far off deliveries was extremely limited and confined largely to shorts and the sellers of July. Western and southern commission houses liquidated liberally and there was some evidence of refiners selling in the far off deliveries on the way down.

Cash demand was fair earlier in the week, but the break made for a lull in activity, and consumers have withdrawn, with most of the purchases being made of a hand to mouth character. However, it is expected that should the market develop a steadier

undertone, consumers demand would broaden.

Crude ruled comparatively firm, but as the season is nearly over, this could not be looked upon as any criterion. Some sales in the southeast and Valley have been made at 6½c, and there is a fair buying interest reported at these points with bids of 6½c refused.

Cotton conditions remain rather favorable. The Government weekly weather report was less satisfactory than expected, indicating that temperatures were rather low for good growth of cotton in many parts of the belt, especially in the eastern sections, and that moisture is now greatly needed in much of the central area, and locally

elsewhere. In Texas, general conditions of the crop have been only fair, while there was some deterioration in the lower Rio Grande Valley due to frequent rains. Elsewhere advance was fairly good, with chopping and cultivation progressing well. Rain is needed for replanting while the crop averages over a week late. In Oklahoma the advance of early planted cotton was fairly good, but late planted made only fair growth. Plants are small and it was too cool and wet for good growth.

West of the Mississippi River fair to fairly good progress has been made with stands fair to very good. In central parts of the belt, poor to only fair advance was indicated due to coolness and a general lack of moisture. Many small plants and spotted stands were reported in the more eastern part of the belt. Advance varies from poor to good. Cotton is well fruited in southern Georgia, while the first bloom was reported from South Carolina two weeks ahead of normal.

Lard declined to new season's lows, and had some effect, and the hog market was generally weak.

A bearish sentiment seems to prevail in leading circles at this time, but the impression is that the trend of values will depend largely on the developments in other commodities. The attitude of refiners will have considerable influence, as it is heard in several quarters that were it not for the consistent buying of July by the refiners interest, the market would have been even weaker. This buying has served to check bearish activity to some extent.

COTTONSEED OIL—Market transactions at New York:

Friday, June 13, 1930.

	Sales.	—Range—		—Closing—	
		High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
Old Spot .....	.....	.....	.....	825 a	.....
July .....	2700	835	832	832 a	.....
Sept. ....	2100	842	837	838 a	840
Oct. ....	100	843	843	841 a	843
Dec. ....	1200	835	830	832 a	.....
New Nov. ....	.....	.....	.....	795 a	810
Dec. ....	.....	.....	.....	796 a	805
Jan. ....	.....	.....	.....	800 a	810
Feb. ....	.....	.....	.....	805 a	825
Mar. ....	5	825	824	825 a	.....
Apr. ....	.....	.....	.....	830 a	839

### SOUTHERN MARKETS

New Orleans.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

New Orleans, La., June 19, 1930.—The weakness in stocks and major commodities had a very depressing influence on cotton oil in the past week, with crude bids reduced to 6½c; Valley mills, however, were not offering. Bleachable sales were as low as 7c basis Texas. There was rather liberal liquidation in New Orleans futures, with July around 7.10c. Traders are watching developments in new crop cotton, feeling bearish if present good weather continues and bullish should crop receive serious setbacks. It is the general opinion that the market will fluctuate widely over the next few months until the size of the new crop is indicated.

Memphis.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Memphis, Tenn., June 19, 1930.—Crude cottonseed oil, 6½c; 41 per cent protein cottonseed meal, \$34.50; loose cottonseed hulls, \$6.50. Weather very hot and dry.

Dallas.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Dallas, Tex., June 19, 1930.—Prime cotton seed, nominal; prime crude oil, 6½c; 43 per cent cake and meal, \$38.00; hulls, \$12.00; mill run linters, nominal.



Many of the leading packers and wholesalers of the middle west, east, and south are selling Mistletoe. Let us refer you to some of them.

G. H. Hammond Company  
Chicago, Illinois

HAMMOND'S  
**Mistletoe**  
MARGARINE



Sales, including switches, Old 6,100 bbls., New 5 Contracts. Crude S. E. 7c Sales.

#### Saturday, June 14, 1930.

Old					
Spot	.....	830	a	.....	
July	.....	3900	830	825	827 a 829
Sept.	.....	3000	835	830	830 a 832
Oct.	.....	300	837	836	834 a 836
Dec.	.....	600	828	827	827 a 828
New					
Nov.	.....		790	a	810
Dec.	.....		793	a	802
Jan.	.....	21	807	801	807 a
Feb.	.....		800	a	820
Mar.	.....	4	823	820	818 a 822
Apr.	.....		820	a	835

Sales, including switches, Old 7,800 bbls., New 25 Contracts. Crude S. E. 6½c Bid.

#### Monday, June 16, 1930.

Old					
Spot	.....	800	a	.....	
July	.....	5100	815	797	800 a 801
Sept.	.....	5700	816	795	800 a
Oct.	.....	3300	820	795	801 a
Dec.	.....	2400	810	790	796 a
New					
Nov.	.....		750	a	780
Dec.	.....		760	a	780
Jan.	.....	1	790	790	760 a 785
Feb.	.....		770	a	800
Mar.	.....	4	808	800	795 a 805
Apr.	.....		795	a	820

Sales, including switches, Old 17,600 bbls., New 5 Contracts. Crude S. E. 6½c Bid.

#### Tuesday, June 17, 1930.

Old					
Spot	.....	810	a	.....	
July	.....	8900	812	800	810 a 812
Sept.	.....	5900	816	803	816 a 815
Oct.	.....	1500	819	803	817 a 820
Dec.	.....		809	a	820
New					
Nov.	.....		765	a	790
Dec.	.....		772	a	780
Jan.	.....		775	a	790
Feb.	.....		780	a	800
Mar.	.....	17	806	800	803 a 806
Apr.	.....		803	a	820

Sales, including switches, Old 16,300 bbls., New 17 Contracts. Crude S. E. Nominal.

#### Wednesday, June 18, 1930.

Old					
Spot	.....	810	a	.....	
July	.....	10000	810	798	804 a 805
Sept.	.....	9800	808	792	800 a 798
Oct.	.....	6600	800	792	800 a
Dec.	.....	600	797	797	792 a 795
New					
Nov.	.....		750	a	.....
Dec.	.....		750	a	765
Jan.	.....	2	770	770	760 a 770
Feb.	.....		760	a	785
Mar.	.....	11	800	785	785 a
Apr.	.....		785	a	800

Sales, including switches, Old 27,000 bbls., New 13 Contracts. Crude S. E. Nominal.

#### Thursday, June 19, 1930.

Spot	.....	815	a	.....	
June	.....		810	a	.....
July	.....	810	807	810	a 813
Aug.	.....		800	a	813
Sept.	.....	810	803	807	a 810
Oct.	.....	806	802	808	a 810
Nov.	.....		790	a	810
Dec.	.....	800	800	802	a 803

See page 37 for later markets.

**COCOANUT OIL**—The market developed weakness with unconfirmed rumors current that nearby tanks, Coast, sold as low as 5½c. Demand was limited with consumers holding off. At New York, tanks were quoted at 6¼c nearby, and 6½c September and the balance of the year, while Pacific coast tanks nearby were quoted at 5½c and September and the balance of the year at 6c, and first quarter next year, at 6½c.

**CORN OIL**—Demand slow with consumers holding off and the market easier with New York prices quoted at 6½@7c f.o.b. mills.

**SOYA BEAN OIL**—Market continues nominal. Domestic f.o.b. mills quoted at 8¼@8½c; Pacific Coast tanks, 8½c nominal.

**PALM OIL**—A weaker tone developed with demand lacking but pressure was not aggressive. At New York, spot Nigre was quoted at 5½c; shipment Nigre at 5.35c; spot Lagos nominally quoted at 5½c; shipment Lagos, 5½c.

**PALM KERNEL OIL**—Market was dull and easier, with New York spot tanks quoted at 6½c nominal, and bulk oil at 6½c c.i.f. for shipment.

**OLIVE OIL FOOTS**—Due to the absence of demand and the weakness in other directions, a rather quiet but easy market was indicated, with buying interest negligible and prices quoted at 6¼@6½c depending on position.

**RUBBERSEED OIL**—Market nominal.

**SESAME OIL**—Market nominal.

**PEANUT OIL**—Market nominal.

**COTTONSEED OIL**—Demand is reported as quieter and store oil quoted at about ¼c over July. Crude in the southeast and Valley sold at 6½c and bids at 6½c refused with offerings lacking, Texas nominal.

#### SHORTENING AND OIL PRICES.

Prices of shortening and salad and cooking oils on Thursday, June 19, 1930, based on sales made by member companies of the Shortening and Oil Division of the National Cottonseed Products Association, were as follows:

Shortening.		Per lb.
North and Northeast:		
Carlota, 26,000 lbs.	.....	@10½
3,500 lbs. and up.	.....	@10½
Less than 3,500 lbs.	.....	@11½
Southeast:		
3,500 lbs.	.....	@10½
Less than 3,500 lbs.	.....	@10½
Southwest:		
Carlota, 26,000 lbs.	.....	@10½
10,000 lbs. and up.	.....	@10½
Less than 10,000 lbs.	.....	@10½
Pacific Coast:	.....	@10½
Salad Oil.		
North and Northeast:		
Carlota, 26,000 lbs.	.....	@10½
5 bbls. and up.	.....	@10½
1 to 4 bbls.	.....	@11½
South:		
Carlota, 26,000 lbs.	.....	@10½
Less than Carlota.	.....	@10½
Pacific Coast:	.....	@10½
Cooking Oil—White.		
¾c per lb. less than salad oil.	.....	
Cooking Oil—Yellow.		
¾c per lb. less than salad oil.	.....	

#### COTTONSEED PRODUCT EXPORTS.

Exports of cottonseed products for the nine months ended April 30, 1930, with comparisons for 1929, are reported by the U. S. Census Bureau as follows:

	1930.	1929.
Oil, crude, lbs.	24,620,342	18,054,727
Oil, refined, lbs.	4,418,222	6,860,149
Cake and meal, tons.	158,761	275,335
Linters, running bales.	93,663	151,858

#### COCOANUT OIL IMPORTS.

Imports of copra into the United States during the month of April, 1930, amounted to 33,297,227 lbs.; value \$1,254,021. Coconut oil imports totaled 21,967,072 lbs.; value \$1,442,024. The chief sources of supply were the Philippine Islands and British Malaya.

#### HULL OIL MARKET.

Hull, England, June 19, 1930.—(By Cable.)—Refined cottonseed oil, 30s; Egyptian crude cottonseed oil, 27s.

**The Procter & Gamble Co.**  
refiners of all grades of

**COTTONSEED OIL**

PURITAN—Winter Pressed Salad Oil  
BOREAS—Prime Winter Yellow  
VENUS—Prime Summer White  
STERLING—Prime Summer Yellow  
WHITE CLOVER—Cooking Oil  
MARIGOLD—Cooking Oil  
JERSEY—Butter Oil

HARDENED COTTONSEED OIL—for Shortenings and Margarines  
(58°-60° titre)

COCOANUT OIL  
MOONSTAR—Cocoanut Oil  
P & G SPECIAL—(hardened) Cocoanut Oil

General Offices, Cincinnati, Ohio  
Cable Address: "Procter"

**South Texas Cotton Oil Co.**  
Houston, Texas  
Manufacturer of

**Hydrogenated Oils**

Cotton Seed and Peanut, for  
**SHORTENING MARGARINE**  
and Confectionery Trades

**The Edward Flash Co.**  
17 State Street  
NEW YORK CITY

**Brokers Exclusively**  
**ALL VEGETABLE OILS**  
In Barrels or Tanks  
**COTTON OIL FUTURES**  
On the New York Produce Exchange



the devel-  
pressure  
w York,  
ac; ship-  
ros nom-  
t Lagos,

ket was  
ork spot  
and bulk

the ab-  
kness in  
uiet but  
n buying  
uoted at  
n.  
et nom-

inal.  
inal.  
d is re-  
l quoted  
e in the  
%c and  
offerings

# PRICES.

lad and  
une 19,  
member  
and Oil  
ttonseed  
follows:

Per lb.

@10%  
@10%  
@11%

@10%  
@10%

@10%  
@10%  
@10%  
@10%

@10%  
@10%  
@11%

@10%  
@10%  
@10%

# PORTS.

acts for  
0, 1930,  
reported  
follows:

1929.  
18,954,727  
6,800,149  
275,335  
151,838

# TS.

United  
il, 1930,  
value  
total  
4. The  
Philip-  
ra.

0.—(By  
l, 30s;  
27s.

## Reporting Cottonseed Price Information Regarded as Vital to Industry

Seeking further information regarding charges made last winter in the United States senate that large cottonseed oil mill operators have acquired control of cotton gins to destroy the competitive market for cottonseed and depress prices paid the farmer, the Federal Trade Commission continued its inquiry into the cottonseed oil industry, in compliance with two senate resolutions.

The hearings began in Washington on June 2.

T. O. Asbury, vice-president of the Southern Cotton Oil Co. and of the National Cottonseed Products Association, said that for a long time the national association has been struggling with the whole problem of publishing fair and accurate market reports.

### Should Report Current Prices.

A policy of broadcasting current prices was in vogue until a comparatively recent ruling of the Department of Justice. Since that time only past and closed transactions are reported. This he feels is misleading to the public, unless accompanied by a statement of current prices. "All of the facts are never misleading, but incomplete information may be," he said.

A plan whereby some mills report

current prices, some past and others only part of the facts is clearly unsatisfactory, Mr. Asbury said, and this condition has existed in the industry.

The publishing of past prices, he explained, may be of interest to those following price trends and may also serve as a check on untrue reports, but the vital interest of the farmer, the mill man and the public is in the present or bid price.

Christie Benet, general counsel of the national association, said that neither the National Cottonseed Products Association nor the cottonseed industry in general has felt inclined to operate in opposition to any definite stand taken by either the Department of Justice or the Federal Trade Commission.

### Asked About "50-Cent Buyers."

He said that prior to the ruling of the Department of Justice regarding the reporting of current prices, he made an intensive investigation of price reporting and could find nothing in the law which prohibited the posting of current or bid prices.

In view of a statement made by the Federal Trade Commission to Congress in the course of a report on the cottonseed oil industry, filed March 5,



CHAMPION OF FAIR PRACTICES.

Christie Benet, general counsel National Cottonseed Products Association, who favors cooperation for better trade methods.

1928, to the effect that the uncertainty of the value of seed has always been a cause of dissatisfaction, and citing the reasons therefor, Mr. Benet said he could not understand why the cottonseed industry should be asked to discontinue publication of current market prices.

In the course of Mr. Asbury's testimony he was asked concerning the so-called "fifty-cent buyers," a phrase used to describe car-lot commission buyers who usually receive 50c a ton on cottonseed as their commission.

### Hauling, Grading and Loading.

He said that this system of activity was formerly subject to great abuses, but that the number of this type of commission men has been reduced considerably in recent years. The big objection to the "fifty-cent" man is, Mr. Asbury said, that he turns or influences the sale of cottonseed without performing a bona fide service.

Under the code of trade practices he is legitimate if he performs an actual service. There were cases where as high as \$2 had been paid for influencing the sale of seed to someone who had not performed any service whatever.

Mr. Benet was questioned regarding hauling charges on cottonseed. He explained that no code can or should attempt to limit free competition by the allocation of territory. The national association, he said, has never promulgated any rule regarding hauling charges. The whole question of hauling, grading and loading of cottonseed is a tremendously involved one, it was pointed out.

Mr. Benet branded as false and absurd charges that the cottonseed oil mills of the south defrauded farmers

## PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION OF COTTONSEED AND PRODUCTS.

Cottonseed received, crushed and on hand, and cottonseed products manufactured, shipped out, on hand and exported for 10 months ended May 31, 1930, compared with a year ago, as reported by the U. S. Census Bureau:

	COTTONSEED RECEIVED, CRUSHED AND ON HAND (Tons).					
	Received at mills* Aug. 1 to May 31, 1930.	1929.	Crushed Aug. 1 to May 31, 1930.	1929.	On hand at mills May 31, 1930.	1929.
United States .....	4,944,734	5,028,404	4,807,245	4,945,881	116,980	100,558
Alabama .....	345,116	267,351	341,970	265,074	5,337	2,620
Arizona .....	62,380	61,666	62,453	61,629	90	139
Arkansas .....	425,467	398,520	413,481	389,823	13,068	8,930
California .....	119,765	88,251	101,025	86,616	18,853	1,873
Georgia .....	479,834	401,650	472,943	401,253	8,388	880
Louisiana .....	228,877	207,987	229,589	201,028	1,714	6,174
Mississippi .....	706,112	617,106	750,654	581,380	45,350	39,719
North Carolina .....	206,020	305,812	264,280	304,270	2,191	744
Oklahoma .....	351,258	386,923	354,433	381,061	980	3,350
South Carolina .....	214,493	208,044	213,814	207,628	1,242	581
Tennessee .....	334,879	314,912	322,544	301,000	13,411	16,181
Texas .....	1,251,390	1,608,910	1,264,656	1,692,685	6,676	19,028
All other states .....	70,173	71,324	70,303	71,198	.....	126

\*Includes seed destroyed at mills but not 41,006 tons and 21,972 tons on hand Aug. 1, nor 98,053 tons and 104,157 tons reshipped for 1930 and 1929, respectively.

### COTTONSEED PRODUCTS MANUFACTURED, SHIPPED OUT, AND ON HAND.

	Season.		On hand		Produced Aug. 1 to May 31.		Shipped out Aug. 1 to May 31.		On hand	
	1929-30	1928-29	Aug. 1.	May 31.	Aug. 1.	May 31.	Aug. 1.	May 31.	Aug. 1.	May 31.
Crude oil .....	1929-30	1928-29	919,181,886	1,522,840,472	1,512,256,309	39,371,584	.....	.....	.....	.....
(pounds) .....	1928-29	1927-28	20,350,682	1,563,813,722	1,544,746,141	50,927,786	.....	.....	.....	.....
Refined oil .....	1929-30	1928-29	1,338,619,933	1,393,737,809	1,393,737,809	1,463,863,506	.....	.....	.....	.....
(pounds) .....	1928-29	1927-28	335,093,223	1,390,173,677	.....	511,659,819	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cake and meal .....	1929-30	1928-29	76,967	2,163,276	2,140,363	190,884	.....	.....	.....	.....
(tons) .....	1928-29	1927-28	32,648	2,226,800	2,068,624	104,898	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hulls .....	1929-30	1928-29	63,917	1,343,073	1,355,503	51,487	.....	.....	.....	.....
(tons) .....	1928-29	1927-28	29,291	1,335,074	1,259,467	104,898	.....	.....	.....	.....
Linters .....	1929-30	1928-29	70,854	1,005,037	888,717	187,174	.....	.....	.....	.....
(Running bales) .....	1928-29	1927-28	43,994	1,067,357	971,212	130,139	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hull fiber .....	1929-30	1928-29	1,848	72,791	71,730	2,909	.....	.....	.....	.....
(500-lb. bales) .....	1928-29	1927-28	2,775	73,720	75,447	1,048	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grabbiots notes, etc. .....	1929-30	1928-29	8,453	45,184	37,165	16,472	.....	.....	.....	.....
(500-lb. bales) .....	1928-29	1927-28	1,903	46,695	37,056	11,542	.....	.....	.....	.....

\*Includes 4,021,958 and 5,824,843 pounds held by refining and manufacturing establishments and 4,186,570 and 11,989,280 pounds in transit to refiners and consumers August 1, 1929, and May 31, 1930, respectively.

†Includes 5,506,926 and 6,287,654 pounds held by refiners, brokers, agents, and warehousemen at places other than refineries and manufacturing establishments and 9,727,216 and 5,739,576 pounds in transit to manufacturers of lard substitute, oleomargarine, soap, etc., August 1, 1929, and May 31, 1930, respectively.

\*\*Produced from 1,463,530,071 pounds of crude oil.

of between \$75,000,000 and \$100,000,000 this season.

The Washington hearings were completed on June 13 and the sessions were adjourned to be reconvened in Atlanta, Ga. on June 24. From Atlanta it is expected that the commission will move its hearings to other southern cities.

The first resume of testimony given in these hearings appeared in THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER of June 7, page 40; the second in the issue of June 14, page 44.

### NEW ORLEANS OIL MARKETS.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New Orleans, La., June 16, 1930.—The cottonseed oil market passed through another dull week, with new season lows being established almost daily. With the exception of some liquidation in the July position and a few transfers to the late months with a consequent narrowing of the differences, very little business was transacted. July closed to-day at 7.10c bid and October, 7.20c bid. The decline was due to the weakness in lard, corn and cotton.

July lard closed to-day at 9.32½c, a decline of 83 points; while September and December were off 70 to 93 points.

Corn also closed easier off about 7 points. Lower prices in fats and oils contributed to the decline in cottonseed oil.

The census bureau report, issued on Thursday, showed May consumption of cottonseed oil to be 274,694 barrels against 298,379 barrels last year. This was about in line with expectations.

More favorable weather inland, the weakness in the stock market, and a bearish May consumption report by the census bureau on Saturday, brought about a further drop in cotton. July closed to-day at 13c, a loss of 225 points on the week, with the late months easing off to new lows. October closed 12.76c, 127 points down; December was off 120 points to 12.93c.

Crude oil also registered new lows for the season. Texas closed at 6.50c bid, a decline of 37½ points on the week; Valley, 6.62½c bid; Southeast, 6.62½c bid. The season is about over in crude, and little trading is expected until the new crop moves in.

Refined oil was off 40 points on the week. Prime summer yellow closed weak at 7.05c.

### MEMPHIS PRODUCTS MARKETS.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

Memphis, Tenn., June 18, 1930.—Cottonseed made new lows for the season early Wednesday, in sympathy with a further sharp break in oil, cottonseed meal and cotton, with the close at about the lows for the day.

The market, however, continues dull with a noticeable lack of selling pressure, and on the other hand, buying interest has been timid in the face of declines in outside markets.

At the close on Wednesday, new crop cottonseed bids were below any price at which deliverable grade of cottonseed has sold during the past ten years, with the exception of 1916. Against products values, and estimated yields, at tonight's close prime cottonseed under Memphis Merchants Exchange rules indicate a gross possibility of around \$39.50.

Cottonseed meal was sharply lower

at the opening Wednesday, with July down to \$33.25, after having sold at \$33.50 early. August was down to \$33.00 and the new crop options beyond September were at \$30.50. On the extreme break, short covering and some buying by pit traders for a turn resulted in higher levels near the close, with June back up to \$33.25, July at \$33.60, August at \$33.50, October and beyond at \$31.00.

Opinion at the close seemed to favor a further upturn in the market after the severe break during the past 30 days, which had carried the active old crop options down better than \$6.00 a ton.

### CASINGS IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Imports and exports of casings, April, 1930, are given by the U. S. Department of Commerce as follows:

	Imports.		Exports.*	
	Sheep, Lamb & Goat, Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.
Denmark	10,472	\$ 3,346		
France	9,533	14,441	15,000	1,359
Germany	11,495	12,296	93,091	22,434
Lithuania	2,948	6,083		
Netherlands	4,730	8,778	11,883	7,200
Norway			500	66
Poland & Danzig			346	95
Rumania	225	301		
Sov. Russia in				
In Eur.	187,063	629,124	12,251	3,414
Spain	222	343		
Sweden			4,858	118
Switzerland			2,600	2,150
United Kingdom	3,676			
Canada	23,619	31,148	124,170	28,943
Honduras				
Panama				
Mexico	1,618	1,400	20,933	3,197
Cuba			2,497	988
Argentina	32,402	60,313	308,158	120,886
Brazil			116,597	20,474
Chile	42,635	24,521	11,166	1,294
Peru	1,500	1,700	33,500	4,450
Uruguay	13,633	9,870	141,076	29,615
B. India	22,608	44,165		
China	93,078	132,206	40,271	28,307
Iraq	21,476	39,171		
Persia	24,389	29,638		
Syria	3,970	8,610		
Turkey	26,530	46,531		
Australia	144,403	102,940	19,323	7,023
New Zealand	180,508	233,968		
Union of So.				
Africa	2,443	2,477		
Morocco	12,267	17,436		
Total	875,191	\$1,461,235	1,034,792	\$285,359

\*Includes hogs casings from China, Russia, etc.

	Exports.		Imports.	
	Hog Casings, Lbs.	Value.	Beef Casings, Lbs.	Value.
Belgium	8,982	\$ 1,598	23,434	\$ 4,011
Denmark			18,528	1,384
Finland			14,805	2,475
France	1,013	770		
Germany	155,742	11,470	724,294	64,356
Italy			32,546	2,555
Netherlands	78,152	7,800	127,058	10,183
Norway			11,977	874
Poland & Danzig	6,533	2,433	6,794	558
Spain	48,598	4,749	63,837	4,083
Sweden	6,458	2,280	51,731	4,423
Switzerland	4,605	2,932		
United Kingdom				
dom	464,390	128,687	13,304	6,211
Canada	875	142	45,723	7,505
Panama	1,000	680		
Mexico	60,080	5,729		
Bermudas	1,013	770		
Cuba	730	610		
Colombia	15,000	2,400		
Philippine Islands				
Turkey	583	406		
Australia	133,843	73,703	15,000	1,480
New Zealand	13,538	6,805	18,118	10,912
Union of So.				
Africa	7,740	1,728		
Morocco	3,300	415		
Total	1,027,131	\$259,387	1,109,150	\$122,486

Shipments from the United States to Hawaii: Hog casings, 7,107 lbs., \$1,049 value; beef casings, 490 lbs., \$226 value; other casings, 12,000 lbs., \$1,860 value.

Exports of other casings: Germany, 22,977 lbs., \$2,710 value; Netherlands, 69,508 lbs., \$3,832 value; Poland & Danzig, 8,783 lbs., \$2,812 value; Spain, 2,854 lbs., \$159 value; Sweden, 7,055

lbs., \$425 value; United Kingdom, 15,892 lbs., \$9,447 value; Canada, 9,786 lbs., \$801 value; Honduras, 30 lbs., \$14 value; Mexico, 25 lbs., \$64 value; Cuba, 451 lbs., \$800 value; Japan, 2,220 lbs., \$540 value. Total, 139,581 lbs., \$21,604 value.

### PORK PRODUCTS EXPORTS.

Exports of pork products from principal ports of the United States during the week ended June 14, 1930:

	HAMS AND SHOULDERS INCLUDING WILTSHIRES.			
	—Week ended—	—Week ended—	—Week ended—	—Week ended—
	June 14, 1930.	June 15, 1929.	June 14, 1930.	June 15, 1929.
	M lbs.	M lbs.	M lbs.	M lbs.
Total	2,737	1,884	2,078	57,925
To Belgium	13		8	843
United Kingdom	2,044	1,717	1,472	45,919
Other Europe	42			529
Cuba	70	23	13	2,157
Other countries	568	144	580	8,494

BACON, INCLUDING CUMBERLANDS.			
	—Week ended—	—Week ended—	—Week ended—
	June 14, 1930.	June 15, 1929.	June 14, 1930.
	M lbs.	M lbs.	M lbs.
Total	2,184	2,735	1,067
To Germany	185	640	21
United Kingdom	1,439	1,410	1,176
Other Europe	396	504	107
Cuba	14	12	2
Other countries	210	127	301

LARD.			
	—Week ended—	—Week ended—	—Week ended—
	June 14, 1930.	June 15, 1929.	June 14, 1930.
	M lbs.	M lbs.	M lbs.
Total	12,101	13,195	8,032
To Germany	4,038	3,835	1,036
Netherlands	904	974	357
United Kingdom	4,586	5,203	4,078
Other Europe	423	420	30
Cuba	1,250	1,127	1,197
Other countries	1,191	1,352	534

PICKLED PORK.			
	—Week ended—	—Week ended—	—Week ended—
	June 14, 1930.	June 15, 1929.	June 14, 1930.
	M lbs.	M lbs.	M lbs.
Total	343	210	574
To United Kingdom	16	2	11
Other Europe	285	83	533
Canada	42	125	17
Other countries	42	125	17

TOTAL EXPORTS BY PORTS.			
Week ended June 14, 1930.			
	Hams and shoulders, M lbs.	Bacon, M lbs.	Lard, M lbs.
Total	2,737	2,184	12,101
Detroit	1,979	652	1,212
Port Huron	589	125	1,091
Key West	47		629
New Orleans	54	20	1,820
New York	68	1,387	6,353
Philadelphia			96

DESTINATION OF EXPORTS.			
	Hams and shoulders, M lbs.	Bacon, M lbs.	Lard, M lbs.
Exported to:			
United Kingdom (Total)	2,044	1,409	
Liverpool		876	1,010
London		692	67
Manchester		43	
Glasgow		371	209
Other United Kingdom	62	35	

	Hams and shoulders, M lbs.	Bacon, M lbs.	Lard, M lbs.
Exported to:			
Germany (Total)			4,638
Hamburg			3,982
Other Germany			56

### CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, June 17, 1930.—Extra tallow, f.o.b. seller's plant, 5½c lb.; Manila cocoanut oil tanks, New York, 6½c lb.; Manila cocoanut oil, tanks, Coast, 1¼c lb.; Cochinchina cocoanut oil, barrels, New York, 8½c lb.

P. S. Y. cottonseed oil, barrels, New York, 9½c lb.; crude corn oil, barrels, New York, 9¼c lb.; olive oil, barrels, New York, 6¼c lb.; 5 per cent yellow olive oil, barrels, New York, 70c gallon.

Crude soybean oil, barrels, New York, 11c lb.; palm kernel oil, barrels, New York, 9c lb.; red oil, barrels, New York, 10½c lb.; Nigre palm oil, casks, New York, 6½c lb.; Lagos palm oil, casks, New York, 6½c lb.; glycerine, soap-lye, 6½c lb.; glycerine, C. P., 13½c lb.; glycerine, dynamite, 10½c lb.

# The Week's Closing Markets

## FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS

### Provisions.

The market was active, with lard rallying sharply from the lows on aggressive buying by packers, and reflecting the improved demand for cash and a better tone in hogs. Prices have declined sharply responding to developments in other commodities, and liquidation has been thorough with packers leading the buying.

### Cottonseed Oil.

Cotton oil trade was active. The market is recovering from the season's lows on persistent refiners absorption of July and short covering. New speculative buying is taking the western and southern commission house liquidation on deferred futures. Cash demand is quiet; crude nominal in all sections.

Quotations on cottonseed oil at New York Friday noon were: Old contract. —June, \$8.15 bid; July, \$8.12@8.15; Aug., \$8.05@8.16; Sept., \$8.13@8.15; Oct., \$8.13; Nov., \$7.90@8.15; Dec., \$8.00@10.00.

New contract. — Nov., \$7.90@8.15; Dec., \$7.67@7.72; Jan., \$7.75@7.82; Feb., \$7.75@7.95; March, \$7.85@7.95; Apr., \$7.90@8.10.

### Tallow.

Tallow, extra, 5c.

### Stearine.

Stearine, oleo, 8½c.

## FRIDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

New York, June 20, 1930. — Lard, prime western, \$10.00@10.10; middle western, \$9.85@9.95; city, 9%@9½c; refined continent, 10½c; South American, 10½c; Brazil kegs, 11½c; compound, 10½c.

## MARCH MEAT CONSUMPTION.

Federally inspected meats apparently available for consumption in March, 1930, with comparisons, as reported by the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics:

	BEEF AND VEAL		Per capita consumption, Lbs.
	Consumption, Lbs.		
Lard, M lbs.			
1,409			
1,010			
97			
299			
33			
Mar., 1930	371,000,000	3.0	
Feb., 1930	334,000,000	2.7	
Mar., 1929	390,000,000	3.2	
PORK AND LARD.			
Mar., 1930	532,000,000	4.3	
Feb., 1930	490,000,000	4.0	
Mar., 1929	532,000,000	4.6	
LAMB AND MUTTON.			
Mar., 1930	57,000,000	.46	
Feb., 1930	49,000,000	.40	
Mar., 1929	41,000,000	.34	
TOTAL MEATS.			
Mar., 1930	990,000,000	7.8	
Feb., 1930	872,000,000	7.1	
Mar., 1929	983,000,000	8.1	

## MAYONNAISE PRODUCTS ELECTS.

C. P. McCormick, president of the Mayonnaise Products Manufacturers' Association of America, announces the election of the following directors: M. Nalley, president of Nalley's, Inc., Tacoma, Wash., and P. G. Sprague, president of Hostess Products Corp. They take the places of Marion A. Harper and G. C. Pound, resigned.

## BRITISH PROVISION MARKETS.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Liverpool, June 20, 1930.—General provision market dull and quiet. Demand improving for hams, fair trade on picnics. Square shoulders, slow; pure lard, fair.

Friday's prices were as follows: Hams, American cut, 99s; Liverpool shoulders, square, 84s; hams, long cut, 104s; picnics, none; short backs, 84s; bellies, clear, 83s; Canadian, 95s; Cumberland, 90s; Wiltshires, none; spot lard, 51s 9d.

## EUROPEAN PROVISION CABLES.

The market at Hamburg showed little alteration during the week ended June 14, according to cable advices to the U. S. Department of Commerce. Receipts of lard for the week were 1,496 metric tons. Arrivals of hogs at 20 of Germany's most important markets were 70,000, at a top Berlin price of

13.84 cents a pound, compared with 92,000, at 17.74 cents a pound, for the same week of last year.

The Rotterdam market was rather quiet. Prices were lower for all oleo products.

The market at Liverpool was steady because of small arrivals. Business was only fair because of poor consumptive demand.

The total of pigs bought in Ireland for bacon curing was 21,000 for the week, as compared with 19,000 for the corresponding week of last year.

The estimated slaughter of Danish hogs for the week ended June 13, 1930, was 86,000, as compared with 81,000 for the corresponding week of last year.

## ARGENTINE BEEF EXPORTS.

Cable reports of Argentine exports of beef this week up to June 20, 1930, show exports from that country were as follows: To England, 70,066 quarters; to the Continent, 14,420 quarters.

Exports of the previous week were as follows: To England, 111,215 quarters; to the Continent, 47,776 quarters.

## WHOLESALE DRESSED MEAT PRICES.

Wholesale prices of Western dressed meats quoted by the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics at Chicago and Eastern markets on June 19, 1930:

	CHICAGO.	BOSTON.	NEW YORK.	PHILA.
Fresh Beef:				
STEERS (700 lbs. up):				
Choice	\$18.00@19.00	\$17.00@17.50	\$17.00@18.50	\$18.00@19.00
Good	17.00@18.00	16.00@17.00	16.00@17.50	16.00@17.50
STEERS (550-700 lbs.):				
Choice	18.00@19.00		17.00@18.50	18.00@19.00
Good	17.00@18.00		16.00@17.50	16.00@17.50
STEERS (500 lbs. up):				
Medium	15.50@17.00	15.00@16.00	15.00@17.00	15.00@16.00
Common	14.00@15.50	14.50@15.00	13.00@15.00	13.50@15.00
STEERS (1):				
Yearling (300-550 lbs.):				
Choice	18.00@20.00		17.50@19.00	
Good	17.00@18.00		16.50@18.00	
Medium	16.00@17.00			
COWS:				
Good	14.00@15.00	12.00@12.50	14.00@15.00	13.50@14.50
Medium	13.00@14.00	11.00@12.00	13.00@14.00	12.50@13.50
Common	11.00@13.00	10.50@11.00	11.00@13.00	11.00@12.50
Fresh Veal and Calf Carcasses:				
VEAL (2):				
Choice	17.00@19.00	18.00@20.00	18.00@21.00	
Good	15.00@17.00	16.00@18.00	16.00@19.00	16.00@17.00
Medium	13.00@15.00	13.00@16.00	13.00@16.00	12.00@15.00
Common	12.00@13.00	11.00@13.00	10.00@12.00	9.00@12.00
CALF (2) (3):				
Choice	13.00@15.00			
Good	11.00@13.00	13.00@14.00	13.00@16.00	14.00@15.00
Medium	10.00@11.00	11.00@13.00	11.00@13.00	12.00@14.00
Common	9.00@10.00	9.00@11.00	9.00@11.00	9.00@11.00
Fresh Lamb and Mutton:				
LAMB (38 lbs. down):				
Choice	24.00@26.00	26.00@28.00	23.00@25.00	25.00@26.00
Good	21.00@24.00	24.00@26.00	20.00@23.00	24.00@25.00
Medium	15.00@21.00	18.00@24.00	17.00@20.00	21.00@24.00
Common	11.00@15.00	14.00@18.00	15.00@17.00	15.00@20.00
LAMB (39-45 lbs.):				
Choice	24.00@26.00	26.00@28.00	23.00@24.00	25.00@26.00
Good	21.00@24.00	24.00@26.00	20.00@23.00	24.00@25.00
Medium	15.00@21.00	18.00@24.00	17.00@21.00	21.00@24.00
Common	11.00@15.00	14.00@18.00	15.00@17.00	15.00@20.00
LAMB (46-55 lbs.):				
Choice	21.00@24.00	24.00@26.00	23.00@24.00	
Good	20.00@22.00	23.00@25.00	21.00@23.00	
MUTTON (Ewe) 70 lbs. down:				
Good	8.00@10.00	9.00@11.00	8.00@ 9.00	9.00@10.00
Medium	6.00@ 8.00	7.00@ 9.00	6.00@ 8.00	8.00@ 9.00
Common	4.00@ 6.00	6.00@ 7.00	4.00@ 6.00	7.00@ 8.00
Fresh Pork Cuts:				
LOINS:				
8-10 lbs. av.	19.00@22.00	20.00@22.00	20.00@22.00	20.00@22.00
10-12 lbs. av.	19.00@21.00	19.50@21.00	19.00@21.00	19.00@21.00
12-15 lbs. av.	17.00@19.00	18.00@20.00	18.00@20.00	18.00@20.00
16-22 lbs. av.	15.00@16.00	16.50@18.00	17.00@18.00	17.00@18.00
SHOULDERS, N. Y. Style, Skinned:				
8-12 lbs. av.	15.00@16.00		16.00@18.00	15.00@17.00
PICNICS:				
6-8 lbs. av.		14.50@15.50		14.50@15.50
BUTTS, Boston Style:				
4-8 lbs. av.	17.00@19.00		19.00@21.00	20.00@21.00
SPARERIBS:				
Half Sheets	10.00@13.00			
TRIMMINGS:				
Regular	7.00@ 8.00			
Lean	16.50@20.00			

(1) Includes heifer yearlings 450 lbs. down at Chicago and New York. (2) Includes "skins on" at New York and Chicago. (3) Includes sides at Boston and Philadelphia.



# Live Stock Markets

## CHICAGO

(Reported by U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.)

Chicago, Ill., June 19, 1930.

**CATTLE**—Compared with a week ago, fed steers, yearlings and butcher heifers 50@75c lower; replacement cattle sharing downturn; fat cows and cutters 50c lower; bulls about 75c down; vealers steady to 50c lower; largely steer and yearling run, grain feds predominating, grass run expanding, both natives and southwesterners; general trade depressed all week by excessive numbers and over-crowded cooler hang rails, beef trade having been semi-demoralized; general prices back to early 1927, some distressed sales lower grade grain fed steers harking back in 1926; very little here above \$11.00; extreme top, \$12.75; practical top on long yearlings, \$12.00; most grain fed steers, \$9.50@11.00; best heifer yearlings, \$11.00; bulk, \$9.25@10.00; most fat cows, \$5.75@7.00; few grainfeds above \$8.25; most cutters, \$3.50@4.50; heavy sausage bulls closed at \$6.50 for the best, with bulk at \$5.75@6.25 and excessive supply cutters and common light bulls at \$5.00@5.50; practical top vealers at close \$11.00.

**HOGS**—Prices continued to go down during the week ending today and for the first time since January the top price went below the \$10.00 mark; a combination of bearish factors, the general decline on commodity values, the break in the fresh pork and provision trade and increased receipts accounted

for the slump; today's top, \$9.95; bulk of good to choice 160 to 300 lbs., \$9.55@9.85; desirable 130 to 150 lbs., \$9.40@9.75; pigs, \$9.00@9.50; packing sows, \$8.25@8.75; few smooth lightweights as high as \$9.00.

**SHEEP**—Supply seasonally light, demand limited; compared one week ago—fat native and range lambs mostly 25c higher, but today's sales 25@50c below week's high time; yearlings mostly 25c above week ago, fat ewes unchanged; late bulk native lambs \$12.00@12.25, early top, \$12.75; Idahos topped early at \$13.00, quoted \$12.50 down later; yearlings, mostly \$9.00@10.00, top, \$10.25; fat ewes, \$2.50@3.50.

## ST. LOUIS

(Reported by U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.)

East St. Louis, Ill., June 19, 1930.

**CATTLE**—Compared with one week ago: Steers, mixed yearlings and heifers sold 50c@\$1 lower; cows, 50@75c lower; cutters and low cutters, 25@50c lower; bulls, 75c lower; vealers, \$1.00 lower. Bulk of steers went at \$8.25@11.00, with top yearlings scoring \$11.75 and best heavies \$11.10. Most fat mixed yearlings and heifers earned \$9.00@10.25; medium fleshed descriptions, largely \$7.75@8.75, with top heifers landing \$11.50 and best mixed yearlings \$10.65. Bulk of cows scored \$5.50@6.50, top, \$7.75; most low cutters, \$3.00@3.75; vealers, \$9.50 Thursday, best medium bulls, \$6.00.

**HOGS**—Narrow shipping outlet enabled local killers to bring pressure on hog prices, and values sank 25@50c to reach the lowest point since January. Top price reached \$10.00 early Thursday with bulk 150-250-lb. weights, \$9.75@9.90; sows, \$8.75@8.85.

**SHEEP**—Fat lambs advanced steadily during the first half of the week, but most of the advance was later lost, and trade was quoted steady to 25c higher for the period. Fat lambs bulked late at \$11.00@11.25, a few choice, up to \$11.75; throwouts, \$5.50; fat ewes, \$3.00@3.50.

## KANSAS CITY

(Reported by U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.)

Kansas City, Kan., June 19, 1930.

**CATTLE**—An extremely dull and draggy trade has featured the cattle market throughout the week, and closing values are unevenly lower than a week ago. Fed steers and yearlings are mostly 50@75c lower, with the extreme top resting at \$11.50 on choice 900-lb. yearlings. Best heavies sold at \$11.35, while the bulk of the fed arrivals cleared from \$8.50@10.50. A few choice light weight yearlings and heifers sold at steady to 25c lower rates, while other grades shared the steer decline. Butcher cows are mostly 25c lower and cutter cows are little changed. Bulls and calves are around 50c under a week ago with the late top on vealers at \$9.50.

**HOGS**—A weak to lower trend in prices prevailed in the hog market most of the time and final values are 25@35c under last Thursday's best time. Shipping orders have been limited, and big

# LIVE HOG "FUTURE" MARKET AT CHICAGO

Rigid Regulations Govern All Transactions

**Dependable  
Standard Quality  
The Year  
Around**

**CHICAGO LIVE STOCK EXCHANGE**  
Union Stock Yards Chicago

## E. K. Corrigan

*Exclusive Hog Order Buyer  
Operating on Three Markets*

So. Omaha      Kansas City      So. St. Joseph  
E. K. Corrigan      Karl N. Soeder      R. G. Symon

**Strictly Hog Order Buyers on  
Commission Only**

## GOOGINS & WILLIAMS

Long Distance Telephone Boulevard 9465  
Union Stock Yards, Chicago

**Order Buyers of Live Stock**

## McMurray—Johnston—Walker, Inc.

Indianapolis  
Indiana

Ft. Wayne  
Indiana

## J. W. MURPHY CO.

*Order Buyers*

**HOGS ONLY**

Utility and Cross Cyphers  
Reference any Omaha Bank

Union Stock Yards

Omaha, Nebr.

utlet en-  
ssure on  
@50c to  
January.  
y Thurs-  
weights,

and stead-  
ne week,  
ater lost,  
to 25c  
s bulked  
choice, up  
at ewes,

cultural

1930.

ull and  
e cattle  
and clos-  
than a  
earlings  
the ex-  
n choice  
sold at  
fed ar-  
A few  
r rates,  
e steer  
stly 25c  
c under  
vealers

rend in  
et most  
25@35c  
e. Ship-  
and big

eph  
mon

IS

nc.

br.

packers have been extremely bearish. The late top on choice 190-225-lb. weights was \$9.65, while the bulk of the more desirable 170-260-lb. weights sold from \$9.45@9.60. Choice heavy butchers ranged down to \$9.25. Packing grades are fully 50c lower at \$8.75 down.

**SHEEP**—Demand for fat lambs improved over last week and prices advanced around 25c over a week ago. The week's top reached \$12.00 on best Colorados and natives, and the late top was \$11.95 on choice Idaho lambs. Bulk of the more desirable grades cashed from \$11.25@11.75. Some Texas yearlings went at \$6.50@7.00. Mature classes were dull and final values are 25c lower with a few of the best ewes going at \$3.50 and the bulk from \$2.75@3.25.

### OMAHA

(Reported by U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.)

Omaha, June 19, 1930.

**CATTLE**—Liberal receipts during the week together with a sluggish dressed beef market combined to force prices lower on all killing classes, a general decline of 50@75c being enforced on practically all classes with extremes \$1.00 lower on choice weighty steers. Vealers declined \$1.00, with the practical top at \$10.00. The week's top price of \$12.10 was paid for choice weighty steers scaling 1,500 lbs. Other weighty steers earned \$11.00@12.00, with 1,529-lb. weights included at \$12.00.

**HOGS**—Trend of values in the hog division was unevenly lower, traceable to increased receipts and losses in the dressed market for pork products. Comparisons Thursday with Thursday show butchers and light hogs 35@40c lower; packing sows, 60@75c down. On Thursday, top was \$9.50 for choice 225-lb. butchers, bulk, 180-350-lb. weights \$9.15@9.40; sows, \$8.25@8.35.

**SHEEP**—While fluctuations developed in the fat lamb trade, the ups and downs just about balanced, with some spots showing a touch of betterment, while yearlings and sheep are weak to 25c lower. On Thursday, bulk of the slaughter range lambs turned at \$11.85; natives, mostly \$11.00; fed clipped lambs, \$10.75; fed yearlings, \$9.00, medium to choice ewes, \$2.00@3.00.

### SIoux CITY

(Reported by U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.)

Sioux City, Ia., June 19, 1930.

**CATTLE**—General price slashing featured cattle trade, as supplies exceeded immediate demands and the market for dressed products became congested. Beef steers and yearlings ruled largely \$1.00 lower and fat she stock declined 50@75c for the most part, with extremes \$1.00 lower on heifers. Choice heavy bullocks topped at \$12.35 early in the week and long yearlings reached \$11.50, while sales above \$11.00 were very scarce as the week closed. Most steers and yearlings turned at \$8.75@10.50. Choice heifers brought \$9.75 and the bulk moved at \$8.25@9.50. Vealers ruled 50c lower and topped at \$10.50. Bulls slumped fully \$1.00 and medium kinds went at \$5.00 down on late rounds.

**Hogs**—Progressive weakness resulted in 25@40c declines for butchers, with packing sows fully 50c lower. The late practical top rested at \$9.40, and most 170-280-lb. butchers cleared at \$9.15@9.40. The bulk of 290-350-lb. weights turned at \$8.90@9.15; packing sows ranged from \$7.50@8.40.

**SHEEP**—Slaughter lambs ruled about steady after losing early advances. Choice Idahos topped at \$11.85 late, and choice natives sold at \$11.00 freely. Other classes were about 25c lower, with best fed yearlings up to \$9.00 and top fat ewes at \$3.25.

### CANADIAN LIVESTOCK PRICES.

Summary of top prices for livestock at leading Canadian centers, week ended June 12, 1930, with comparisons, as reported by the Dominion Live Stock Branch:

#### BUTCHER STEERS.

1,000-1,200 lbs.

	Week ended June 12.	Prev. week.	Same week 1929.
Toronto .....	\$10.25	\$11.00	\$12.25
Montreal .....	10.75	11.40	12.00
Winnipeg .....	10.50	11.75	11.25
Calgary .....	10.50	10.50	11.50
Edmonton .....	10.50	10.50	11.00
Prince Albert .....	9.50	9.75	10.50
Moose Jaw .....	9.00	10.00	10.50
Saskatoon .....	9.00	10.25	10.75

#### VEAL CALVES.

Toronto .....	\$12.50	\$12.25	\$15.75
Montreal .....	9.50	10.00	13.00
Winnipeg .....	12.00	12.00	14.00
Calgary .....	12.00	12.00	13.00
Edmonton .....	10.00	12.00	11.00
Prince Albert .....	10.00	9.00	11.00
Moose Jaw .....	9.00	11.00	12.00
Saskatoon .....	9.00	10.00	11.00

#### SELECT BACON HOGS.

Toronto .....	\$13.50	\$13.25	\$13.75
Montreal .....	14.00	13.75	13.75
Winnipeg .....	12.25	12.25	12.75
Calgary .....	12.25	12.00	12.75
Edmonton .....	12.10	12.10	12.75
Prince Albert .....	11.05	11.95	12.75
Moose Jaw .....	11.80	12.05	12.65
Saskatoon .....	11.70	11.95	12.55

#### GOOD LAMBS.

Toronto .....	\$15.00	\$18.50	\$20.00
Montreal .....	17.00	18.00	20.00
Winnipeg .....	13.00	15.00	17.00
Calgary .....	12.00	12.00	12.50
Edmonton .....	13.00	.....	17.00
Saskatoon .....	10.50	.....	.....

### ST. PAUL

(Reported by U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.)

So. St. Paul, Minn., June 18, 1930.

**CATTLE**—Following outside trends, all slaughter classes of cattle broke 25 to mostly 50c again this week and to a new low level since 1927. Choice matured steers at the opening stopped at \$11.25, very desirable yearlings today at \$10.25, the bulk of all weights selling from \$9.00@10.00. She stock is meeting a very uneven outlet at \$5.00@6.50 on cows, and from \$6.50@8.50 on heifers; low cutters and cutters, \$3.50@4.50; bulls, largely \$5.50 down; vealers at \$9.00@9.50; or largely \$1.00@1.50 lower on the latter for the week.

**HOGS**—Lights and butcher hogs declined 25@35c, desirable 160- to 225-lb. weights selling at \$9.50; 225- to 325-lb. averages at \$9.00@9.50; packing sows at \$8.25 for the bulk, being mostly 50c lower. Light lights showed a similar decline at \$9.50, with pigs at \$9.75, 25c lower.

**SHEEP**—Fat lambs lost the early upturn, leaving values unchanged for the week and largely at \$11.50 for strictly good and choice lambs, with throwouts at \$7.00. Yearlings turned at \$6.00@7.75, fat ewes on a 50c break selling mainly at \$2.00@3.00.

### ST. JOSEPH

(Reported by U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.)

St. Joseph, Mo., June 19, 1930.

**CATTLE**—Prices on all classes of cattle continued on the decline. Losses on steers and yearlings, including heifers, measured 50c@1 with all grades of cows around 50c lower; bulls \$1 lower and vealers 50c off. Two loads of 1,135-lb. steers topped at \$11.50; bulk of steers and yearlings selling from \$8.50@10.50, with a liberal sprinkling of common grassers downward to \$7.00 and several loads of grass Texas as low as \$6.75. Most


# SATISFACTION

## LIVESTOCK BUYERS

### KENNETT-MURRAY-HOSTETTER INC.

CLEM MENDELSON    A. R. HOSTETTER, Mgr.    L. V. SANDERS  
Hog Buyer    Phones—Garfield 6408-967    Calf and Lamb Buyer

## DAYTON, OHIO



KENNETT-MURRAY OFFICES

Chicago, Ill.	East St. Louis, Ill.	Montgomery, Ala.
Cincinnati, Ohio	Indianapolis, Ind.	Nashville, Tenn.
Dayton, Ohio	Lafayette, Ind.	Omaha, Neb.
Detroit, Mich.	Louisville, Ky.	Sioux City, Iowa

Service Dept., Washington, D. C.

# DEPENDABILITY

beef cows sold late from \$5.50@6.75; cutter grades, \$3.50@5.00; medium bulls, \$4.50@5.75; top vealers, \$10.50.

**HOGS**—Butcher hogs declined 25¢ 35c during the week and packing sows 50@75c. Top hogs, late, sold at \$9.65, with bulk of offerings, 280 lb. and less, from \$9.45@9.60; some 325 lb. hogs, \$9.25; most sows, \$8.00@8.75.

**SHEEP**—A 15@25c decline occurred in fat lambs; other classes steady to weak; late top Idaho lambs, \$11.85; natives, \$10.75@11.75; fat yearlings, \$7.50@8.75; two year olds, \$5.50; mutton ewes, \$2.50@3.25.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18, 1930.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	9,500	27,000	10,000
Kansas City	6,000	9,000	6,000
Omaha	6,000	12,000	8,000
St. Louis	2,800	11,000	4,500
St. Joseph	1,700	7,000	3,000
Sioux City	3,500	6,500	600
St. Paul	2,500	9,500	900
Oklahoma City	500	1,400	300
Fort Worth	2,000	500	500
Milwaukee	500	1,800	200
Denver	600	400	200
Louisville	100	400	1,100
Wichita	900	3,500	800
Indianapolis	1,200	5,000	1,000
Pittsburgh	100	1,800	500
Cincinnati	200	1,700	1,500
Buffalo	200	2,100	1,000
Cleveland	200	1,400	800
Nashville	300	500	900

THURSDAY, JUNE 19, 1930.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	5,000	31,000	10,000
Kansas City	1,200	7,000	6,000
Omaha	2,500	11,000	2,500
St. Louis	2,800	9,500	4,000
St. Joseph	900	3,500	2,500
Sioux City	1,300	7,500	1,500
St. Paul	2,300	5,500	500
Oklahoma City	500	1,400	300
Fort Worth	2,000	600	400
Milwaukee	400	1,000	100
Denver	500	1,200	1,100
Louisville	200	3,000	400
Wichita	300	2,500	400
Indianapolis	800	5,000	1,000
Pittsburgh	100	1,300	500
Cincinnati	300	2,400	800
Buffalo	200	1,200	600
Cleveland	300	1,400	400
Nashville	200	300	1,000

FRIDAY, JUNE 20, 1930.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	1,000	20,000	6,000
Kansas City	300	3,500	2,000
Omaha	500	9,000	5,000
St. Louis	900	7,500	2,500
St. Joseph	300	3,000	7,500
Sioux City	100	7,900	700
St. Paul	1,800	7,500	500
Oklahoma City	300	500	100
Fort Worth	800	500	500
Milwaukee	100	400	100
Denver	100	300	900
Wichita	200	1,400	200
Indianapolis	500	6,000	300
Pittsburgh	100	1,000	500
Cincinnati	200	2,400	1,200
Buffalo	100	2,200	1,000
Cleveland	100	700	200

## U. S. INSPECTED HOG KILL.

Hogs slaughtered under federal inspection at nine centers during the week ended Friday, June 13, 1930:

	Week ended June 13.	Prev. week.	Cor. 1929.
Chicago	131,520	143,890	137,348
Kansas City, Kan.	57,105	73,500	72,035
Omaha	50,621	66,494	57,239
St. Louis	64,042	66,689	59,748
Sioux City	30,123	32,302	29,822
St. Paul	39,447	42,568	38,779
St. Joseph, Mo.	23,429	25,585	32,181
Indianapolis	23,313	22,316	20,225
New York and J. C.	23,270	24,499	23,705

\*Includes East St. Louis, Ill.

Watch the "Wanted and For Sale" page for business opportunities or bargains in equipment.

## PACKERS' PURCHASES

Purchases of livestock by packers at principal centers for the week ended Saturday, June 14, 1930, with comparisons, are reported to The National Provisioner as follows:

## CHICAGO.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour and Co.	6,076	2,301	13,523
Swift & Co.	6,027	2,168	13,896
Morris & Co.	2,223	1,409	2,174
Wilson & Co.	4,683	2,596	8,708
Anglo-Amer. Prov. Co.	861	978	.....
E. H. Hammond Co.	2,320	614	.....
Libby, McNeill & Libby	683	.....	.....
Brennan Packing Co.	6,913	hogs; Independent	.....
Packing Co.	867	hogs; Boyd, Lunham & Co.	703
Hygrade Food Products Corp.	3,930	hogs.	.....
Agar Pkg. Co.	5,353	hogs; others,	30,214
Total:	Cattle, 23,773;	calves, 5,783;	hogs, 58,046; sheep, 38,301.

## KANSAS CITY.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour and Co.	2,973	541	4,410	6,725
Cudahy Pkg. Co.	2,627	634	3,562	6,396
Powder Pkg. Co.	962	.....	3,291	4,387
Morris & Co.	2,533	1,496	8,274	8,810
Swift & Co.	3,529	881	4,077	6,084
Wilson & Co.	3,728	470	657	356
Others	1,021	97	.....	.....
Total	17,373	4,098	24,301	33,658

## OMAHA.

	Cattle and calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour and Co.	5,681	17,243	7,021
Cudahy Pkg. Co.	4,344	11,521	10,304
Dodd Pkg. Co.	1,033	7,925	.....
Morris & Co.	1,867	1	3,762
Swift & Co.	4,464	9,732	10,618
Eagle Pkg. Co.	9	.....	.....
Geo. Hoffman & Co.	25	.....	.....
M. Mayerovich Pkg. Co.	10	.....	.....
Omaha Pkg. Co.	64	.....	.....
J. Rife Pkg. Co.	11	.....	.....
J. Roth & Sons	87	.....	.....
So. Omaha Pkg. Co.	84	.....	.....
Lincoln Pkg. Co.	217	.....	.....
Nagle Pkg. Co.	276	.....	.....
Sinclair Pkg. Co.	296	.....	.....
Wilson & Co.	1,030	.....	.....
Others	20,139	.....	.....
Total	19,498	66,561	31,705

## ST. LOUIS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour and Co.	2,261	1,948	3,716	8,250
Swift & Co.	3,361	2,678	5,645	8,536
Morris & Co.	1,415	951	906	2,790
East Side Pkg. Co.	1,398	6,033	.....	.....
American Pkg. Co.	281	165	2,245	315
Hell Pkg. Co.	.....	1,069	.....	.....
Krey Pkg. Co.	254	105	1,800	53
Others	3,651	1,145	18,902	1,700
Total	12,558	6,992	40,322	21,723

## ST. JOSEPH.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Swift & Co.	2,737	745	10,690	17,328
Armour and Co.	1,798	470	3,983	4,641
Morris & Co.	1,581	295	6,087	4,068
Others	1,894	310	6,261	906
Total	8,040	1,820	27,001	26,983

## SIOUX CITY.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Cudahy Pkg. Co.	3,276	140	10,268	2,819
Swift & Co.	3,733	105	10,394	4,160
Smith Bros.	12	.....	91	.....
Others	3,215	86	11,322	.....
Total	12,140	448	37,471	9,767

## RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 1930.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	600	6,000	2,000
Kansas City	200	1,500	600
Omaha	50	5,000	50
St. Louis	200	3,000	500
St. Joseph	200	2,500	500
Sioux City	100	3,000	1,000
St. Paul	100	600	25
Oklahoma City	100	400	100
Fort Worth	50	100	100
Denver	150	5,200	.....
Louisville	100	300	900
Wichita	100	1,500	300
Indianapolis	100	3,000	200
Pittsburgh	100	800	.....
Cincinnati	100	1,000	300
Buffalo	200	300	500
Cleveland	.....	400	200
Nashville	.....	300	1,600

MONDAY, JUNE 16, 1930.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	15,000	43,000	10,000
Kansas City	12,000	12,000	9,000
Omaha	9,000	18,000	9,000
St. Louis	4,500	14,500	3,500
St. Joseph	1,500	5,000	3,500
Sioux City	5,500	7,500	3,200
St. Paul	4,500	11,000	800
Oklahoma City	200	200	.....
Fort Worth	4,000	1,200	600
Milwaukee	300	100	100
Denver	1,300	1,800	1,900
Louisville	300	500	1,100
Wichita	800	3,200	500
Indianapolis	500	7,000	300
Pittsburgh	1,000	3,800	2,500
Cincinnati	1,200	4,000	400
Buffalo	1,000	7,400	3,400
Cleveland	1,000	3,900	2,400
Nashville	200	600	1,000

TUESDAY, JUNE 17, 1930.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	7,500	31,000	8,000
Kansas City	7,000	12,000	6,000
Omaha	9,000	17,000	8,000
St. Louis	4,500	15,000	5,000
St. Joseph	1,800	8,000	1,600
Sioux City	9,000	9,200	3,500
St. Paul	1,700	4,800	900
Oklahoma City	500	1,100	100
Fort Worth	1,400	600	1,400
Milwaukee	500	2,500	200
Denver	600	1,600	1,700
Louisville	200	500	1,300
Wichita	800	2,800	600
Indianapolis	1,400	8,000	1,000
Pittsburgh	1,000	1,000	500
Cincinnati	300	3,000	1,300
Buffalo	100	700	900
Cleveland	300	1,400	600
Nashville	400	500	1,200

Long Distance Phone

YARDS 0037

Private Wires to Clearing House Floor and Hog Alley

Commission Buyer of Live Stock

Room 606—Exchange Bldg., Union Stock Yards  
Chicago, Illinois

Information furnished regarding trading in contracts for future delivery, upon request

## BANGS &amp; TERRY

Buyers of Livestock  
Hogs, Killing and Feeding Pigs

Union Stock Yards, South St. Paul, Minn.

Reference: Stock Yards National Bank. Any Bank in Twin Cities

Write or wire us

## CHAS. B. REYNOLDS

Order Buyer

Cattle Exclusively

STOCK YARDS, SOUTH OMAHA, NEBR.

14 years packing house buyer  
for all grades of beef cattle  
Correspondence solicited



June 21, 1930.

## THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

41

## OKLAHOMA CITY.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	1,396	590	2,081	849
Wilson & Co.	1,190	550	2,027	871
Others	121	...	687	...
Total	2,677	1,140	4,745	1,720
Not including 483 cattle and 217 hogs bought direct.				

## WICHITA.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Cudahy Pkg. Co.	954	290	4,345	2,819
Jacob Dold Co.	664	11	2,797	72
Fred W. Dold.	73	...	392	1
Wichita D. B. Co.	25	...	...	...
Dunn-Ostertag	115	...	...	...
Keefe-Le Sturgeon	...	...	...	...
Total	1,831	301	7,534	2,892
Not including 2,981 hogs bought direct.				

## DENVER.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Swift & Co.	981	85	1,713	5,018
Armour and Co.	914	78	1,498	4,953
Blaney-Murphy Co.	334	88	1,718	80
Others	942	304	536	590
Total	3,171	555	5,465	10,650

## MILWAUKEE.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Plankinton Pkg. Co.	1,855	5,359	8,082	690
U. D. B. Co., N. Y.	36	...	...	...
The Layton Co.	...	...	63	...
R. Gunz & Co.	114	58	74	47
Armour and Co., Mil.	462	2,686	...	...
Armour and Co., Chi.	22	...	...	...
N.Y.B.D.M. Co., N.Y.	35	...	...	...
Others	431	399	75	379
Total	2,455	8,502	8,894	1,116

## INDIANAPOLIS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Foreign	1,040	2,521	13,319	1,323
Kingman & Co.	1,372	830	16,411	1,225
Armour and Co.	362	111	1,786	76
Indianapolis Abt. Co.	1,453	147	378	1,280
Hilgemoer Bros.	5	...	1,000	...
Brown Bros.	113	24	156	...
Gus Juengling	242	128	344	...
Riverview Pkg. Co.	13	...	118	...
Meler Pkg. Co.	99	10	302	...
Ind. Prov. Co.	22	7	271	41
Maas Hartman Co.	17	11	...	...
Art Wabnitz	10	42	...	...
Hoosier Abt. Co.	18	...	...	...
Others	557	90	222	697
Total	5,122	3,789	34,307	4,646

## CINCINNATI.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
S. W. Gall's Sons	6	...	696	...
J. Hilberg & Son	66	...	92	...
Os. Juengling	242	128	344	...
E. Kahn's Sons	1,474	574	5,495	873
Kroger & B. Co.	133	125	2,029	...
J. Lohrey Pkg. Co.	4	...	239	...
Wm. G. Rehn's Sons	113	57	...	...
A. Sander Pkg. Co.	180	194	1,929	...
J. Schlichter's Sons	180	151	2,884	...
J. & F. Stegroth Co.	15	...	55	...
John F. Stegroth	180	151	...	...
J. Vogel & Son	6	5	409	...
Ideal Pkg. Co.	...	...	517	...
Others	1,892	...	1,892	...
Foreign	252	596	3,469	5,282
Total	2,690	1,836	18,243	7,397
Not including 969 cattle, 146 calves, 5,226 hogs, and 586 sheep bought direct.				

## RECAPITULATION.

Recapitulation of packers' purchases by markets for the week ended June 14, 1930, with comparisons:

	CATTLE.	Cor.
Week ended June 14, 1930.		
Prev. week.		

Chicago	23,773	25,077	17,681
Kansas City	17,373	15,579	11,631
Omaha (incl. calves)	19,498	24,034	20,314
St. Louis	12,538	10,454	11,948
St. Joseph	8,040	7,490	6,696
Sioux City	12,140	12,469	10,416
Oklahoma City	2,677	3,146	3,183
Wichita	1,831	1,577	2,067
Denver	3,171	2,719	2,712
St. Paul	10,063	8,626	8,626
Milwaukee	2,455	2,977	2,273
Indianapolis	5,122	5,480	4,682
Cincinnati	2,690	2,834	1,410
Total	111,328	123,929	103,663

Chicago	58,046	67,060	68,014
Kansas City	24,301	37,573	34,180
Omaha	66,561	83,325	72,307
St. Louis	40,322	49,707	74,432
St. Joseph	27,061	30,811	36,811
Sioux City	37,471	41,734	38,170
Oklahoma City	4,745	6,572	7,026
Wichita	7,534	11,638	11,807
Denver	5,465	6,650	8,818
St. Paul	42,381	36,788	36,788
Milwaukee	8,504	9,306	13,630
Indianapolis	34,307	39,936	44,633
Cincinnati	18,243	24,360	4,508
Total	382,890	425,163	452,038

Chicago	58,046	67,060	68,014
Kansas City	24,301	37,573	34,180
Omaha	66,561	83,325	72,307
St. Louis	40,322	49,707	74,432
St. Joseph	27,061	30,811	36,811
Sioux City	37,471	41,734	38,170
Oklahoma City	4,745	6,572	7,026
Wichita	7,534	11,638	11,807
Denver	5,465	6,650	8,818
St. Paul	42,381	36,788	36,788
Milwaukee	8,504	9,306	13,630
Indianapolis	34,307	39,936	44,633
Cincinnati	18,243	24,360	4,508
Total	382,890	425,163	452,038

Chicago	58,046	67,060	68,014
Kansas City	24,301	37,573	34,180
Omaha	66,561	83,325	72,307
St. Louis	40,322	49,707	74,432
St. Joseph	27,061	30,811	36,811
Sioux City	37,471	41,734	38,170
Oklahoma City	4,745	6,572	7,026
Wichita	7,534	11,638	11,807
Denver	5,465	6,650	8,818
St. Paul	42,381	36,788	36,788
Milwaukee	8,504	9,306	13,630
Indianapolis	34,307	39,936	44,633
Cincinnati	18,243	24,360	4,508
Total	382,890	425,163	452,038

Chicago	58,046	67,060	68,014
Kansas City	24,301	37,573	34,180
Omaha	66,561	83,325	72,307
St. Louis	40,322	49,707	74,432
St. Joseph	27,061	30,811	36,811
Sioux City	37,471	41,734	38,170
Oklahoma City	4,745	6,572	7,026
Wichita	7,534	11,638	11,807
Denver	5,465	6,650	8,818
St. Paul	42,381	36,788	36,788
Milwaukee	8,504	9,306	13,630
Indianapolis	34,307	39,936	44,633
Cincinnati	18,243	24,360	4,508
Total	382,890	425,163	452,038

Chicago	58,046	67,060	68,014
Kansas City	24,301	37,573	34,180
Omaha	66,561	83,325	72,307
St. Louis	40,322	49,707	74,432
St. Joseph	27,061	30,811	36,811
Sioux City	37,471	41,734	38,170
Oklahoma City	4,745	6,572	7,026
Wichita	7,534	11,638	11,807
Denver	5,465	6,650	8,818
St. Paul	42,381	36,788	36,788
Milwaukee	8,504	9,306	13,630
Indianapolis	34,307	39,936	44,633
Cincinnati	18,243	24,360	4,508
Total	382,890	425,163	452,038

Chicago	58,046	67,060	68,014
Kansas City	24,301	37,573	34,180
Omaha	66,561	83,325	72,307
St. Louis	40,322	49,707	74,432
St. Joseph	27,061	30,811	36,811
Sioux City	37,471	41,734	38,170
Oklahoma City	4,745	6,572	7,026
Wichita	7,534	11,638	11,807
Denver	5,465	6,650	8,818
St. Paul	42,381	36,788	36,788
Milwaukee	8,504	9,306	13,630
Indianapolis	34,307	39,936	44,633
Cincinnati	18,243	24,360	4,508
Total	382,890	425,163	452,038

Chicago	58,046	67,060	68,014
Kansas City	24,301	37,573	34,180
Omaha	66,561	83,325	72,307
St. Louis	40,322	49,707	74,432
St. Joseph	27,061	30,811	36,811
Sioux City	37,471	41,734	38,170
Oklahoma City	4,745	6,572	7,026
Wichita	7,534	11,638	11,807
Denver	5,465	6,650	8,818
St. Paul	42,381	36,788	36,788
Milwaukee	8,504	9,306	13,630
Indianapolis	34,307	39,936	44,633
Cincinnati	18,243	24,360	4,508
Total	382,890	425,163	452,038

Chicago	58,046	67,060	68,014
Kansas City	24,301	37,573	34,180
Omaha	66,561	83,325	72,307
St. Louis	40,322	49,707	74,432
St. Joseph	27,061	30,811	36,811
Sioux City	37,471	41,734	38,170
Oklahoma City	4,745	6,572	7,026
Wichita	7,534	11,638	11,807
Denver	5,465	6,650	8,818
St. Paul	42,381	36,788	36,788
Milwaukee	8,504	9,306	13,630
Indianapolis	34,307	39,936	44,633
Cincinnati	18,243	24,360	4,508
Total	382,890	425,163	452,038

Chicago	58,046	67,060	68,014
Kansas City	24,301	37,573	34,180
Omaha	66,561	83,325	72,307
St. Louis	40,322	49,707	74,432
St. Joseph	27,061	30,811	36,811
Sioux City	37,471	41,734	38,170
Oklahoma City	4,745	6,572	7,026
Wichita	7,534	11,638	11,807
Denver	5,465	6,650	8,818
St. Paul	42,381	36,788	36,788
Milwaukee	8,504	9,306	13,630
Indianapolis	34,307	39,936	44,633
Cincinnati	18,243	24,360	4,508
Total	382,890	425,163	452,038

Chicago	58,046	67,060	68,014
Kansas City	24,301	37,573	34,180
Omaha	66,561	83,325	72,307
St. Louis	40,322	49,707	74,432
St. Joseph	27,061	30,811	36,811
Sioux City	37,471	41,734	38,170
Oklahoma City	4,745	6,572	7,026
Wichita	7,534	11,638	11,807
Denver	5,465	6,650	8,818
St. Paul	42,381	36,788	36,788
Milwaukee	8,504	9,306	13,630
Indianapolis	34,307	39,936	44,633
Cincinnati	18,243	24,360	4,508
Total	382,890	425,163	452,038

Chicago	58,046	67,060	68,014
Kansas City	24,301	37,573	34,180
Omaha	66,561	83,325	72,307
St. Louis	40,322	49,707	74,432
St. Joseph	27,061	30,811	36,811
Sioux City	37,471	41,734	38,170
Oklahoma City	4,745	6,572	7,026
Wichita	7,534	11,638	11,807
Denver	5,465	6,650	8,818
St. Paul	42,381	36,788	36,788
Milwaukee	8,504	9,306	13,630
Indianapolis	34,307	39,936	44,633
Cincinnati	18,243	24,360	4,508
Total	382,890	425,163	452,038

Chicago	58,046	67,060	68,014
Kansas City	24,301	37,573	34,180
Omaha	66,561	83,325	72,307
St. Louis	40,322	49,707	74,432
St. Joseph	27,061	30,811	36,811
Sioux City	37,471	41,734	38,170
Oklahoma City	4,745	6,572	7,026
Wichita	7,534	11,638	11,807
Denver	5,465	6,650	8,818
St. Paul	42,381	36,788	36,788
Milwaukee	8,504	9,306	13,630
Indianapolis	34,307	39,936	44,633
Cincinnati	18,243	24,360	

## LIVESTOCK PRICES AT LEADING MARKETS.

Following are livestock prices at five leading Western markets on Thursday, June 19, 1930, as reported to THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER by direct wire of the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics:

Hogs (Soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded):	CHICAGO.	E. ST. LOUIS.	OMAHA.	KANS. CITY.	ST. PAUL.
Hvy. wt. (250-350 lbs.) med.-ch.	\$ 9.50@ 9.75	\$ 9.50@ 9.90	\$ 8.85@ 9.40	\$ 9.25@ 9.55	\$ 8.75@ 9.50
Med. wt. (200-250 lbs.) med.-ch.	9.40@ 9.80	9.55@ 10.00	9.20@ 9.50	9.35@ 9.65	9.00@ 9.60
Lt. wt. (150-200 lbs.) com.-ch.	9.40@ 9.80	9.55@ 10.00	9.20@ 9.50	9.25@ 9.65	9.25@ 9.60
Lt. lt. (130-150 lbs.) com.-ch.	9.25@ 9.75	9.50@ 9.95	8.85@ 9.35	8.85@ 9.50	9.25@ 9.60
Packing sows, smooth and rough.	8.25@ 8.85	8.65@ 9.00	8.00@ 8.50	8.00@ 8.75	8.00@ 8.65
Str. pigs (130 lbs. down) med.-ch.	8.50@ 9.05	9.00@ 9.75	8.25@ 9.25	8.25@ 9.25	9.50@ 9.75
Av. cost & wt. Thur. (pigs excl.)	9.55-254 lbs.	9.73-206 lbs.	9.29-201 lbs.	9.49-230 lbs.	9.50@ 9.75
<b>Slaughter Cattle and Calves:</b>					
STEERS (1,500 LBS. UP):					
Good-ch.	10.50@ 12.50				
STEERS (1,300-1,500 LBS.):					
Choice	12.00@ 12.50	11.25@ 12.25	11.00@ 12.00	11.00@ 12.25	11.25@ 12.25
Good	10.50@ 12.00	9.75@ 11.25	10.00@ 11.00	10.00@ 11.00	10.15@ 11.25
STEERS (1,100-1,300 LBS.):					
Choice	11.75@ 12.75	11.25@ 12.25	11.00@ 12.00	10.75@ 12.00	11.15@ 12.15
Good	10.25@ 11.75	9.75@ 11.25	9.75@ 11.00	9.75@ 10.75	10.00@ 11.15
STEERS (950-1,000 LBS.):					
Choice	11.50@ 12.25	7.75@ 9.75	10.75@ 11.75	10.50@ 11.75	11.00@ 12.00
Good	10.00@ 11.50	6.75@ 8.00	9.25@ 11.00	9.25@ 10.75	9.85@ 11.00
STEERS (800 LBS. UP):					
Medium	8.75@ 10.50	11.25@ 12.25	8.25@ 10.00	8.50@ 9.75	8.35@ 10.15
Common	7.25@ 8.75	6.50@ 7.50	6.50@ 8.25	7.00@ 8.75	6.75@ 8.35
STEERS (FED CALVES AND YEARLINGS) (750-950 LBS.):					
Choice	11.25@ 12.25	11.00@ 12.00	10.50@ 11.75	10.50@ 11.75	10.75@ 12.00
Good	10.25@ 11.25	9.25@ 11.00	9.25@ 10.50	9.50@ 10.75	9.00@ 10.75
HEIFERS (850 LBS. DOWN):					
Choice	10.00@ 10.50	10.00@ 11.00	9.50@ 10.50	9.50@ 10.75	9.75@ 10.75
Good	9.25@ 10.00	8.75@ 10.00	8.50@ 9.50	8.25@ 9.75	8.75@ 9.75
Common-med.	6.25@ 9.25	6.00@ 8.75	6.00@ 8.50	6.25@ 9.75	6.00@ 8.75
COWS:					
Choice	9.00@ 10.25	8.50@ 10.00	8.50@ 10.00	8.50@ 10.00	8.50@ 10.25
Good	8.25@ 10.00	7.75@ 9.50	7.50@ 9.50	7.50@ 9.50	8.00@ 9.25
Common-med.	6.50@ 9.25	6.00@ 8.50	6.25@ 8.50	6.50@ 8.50	6.50@ 8.50
Low cutter and cutter.	8.00@ 9.00	8.00@ 8.25	7.50@ 8.50	7.50@ 8.50	7.50@ 8.25
HEIFERS (850 LBS. UP):					
Choice	6.75@ 8.00	6.75@ 8.00	6.25@ 7.50	6.50@ 7.50	6.50@ 7.50
Good	4.75@ 6.75	5.00@ 6.75	5.00@ 6.25	5.25@ 7.00	5.00@ 6.80
Medium	3.25@ 4.75	2.50@ 5.00	3.00@ 5.00	3.00@ 5.25	3.25@ 5.00
BULLS (YEARLINGS EXC.):					
Beef, good-ch.	6.75@ 8.50	6.50@ 7.50	5.75@ 7.75	6.00@ 7.50	5.75@ 7.25
Cutter-med.	4.75@ 6.75	4.25@ 6.25	4.50@ 6.00	4.75@ 6.00	4.25@ 5.75
CALVES (500 LBS. DOWN):					
Medium-ch.	8.00@ 10.00	6.50@ 10.00	7.00@ 10.00	6.50@ 9.50	5.50@ 8.50
Cull-common	5.50@ 8.00	4.00@ 6.50	4.50@ 7.00	4.00@ 6.50	3.50@ 5.50
VEALERS (MILK-FED):					
Good-ch.	9.50@ 11.25	8.00@ 9.50	9.00@ 11.00	8.25@ 10.00	8.00@ 10.50
Medium	9.00@ 9.50	5.50@ 8.00	7.00@ 9.00	6.50@ 8.25	5.50@ 8.50
Cull-common	6.00@ 9.00	3.50@ 5.00	4.00@ 7.00	4.00@ 6.50	4.00@ 5.50
<b>Slaughter Sheep and Lambs:</b>					
Lambs (84 lbs. down): Good-ch.	11.50@ 12.50	10.75@ 12.00	10.75@ 11.85	10.75@ 11.95	10.50@ 11.50
(92 lbs. down)—Medium	9.00@ 11.50	9.00@ 10.75	9.50@ 10.75	9.25@ 10.75	9.00@ 10.50
(All weights)—Common	7.00@ 9.00	5.50@ 9.00	7.50@ 9.50	7.00@ 9.25	7.00@ 9.00
Yearling Wethers:					
(110 lbs. down)—Med.-ch.	6.50@ 10.25	7.00@ 9.75	6.25@ 9.25	6.75@ 9.00	6.50@ 9.25
Ewes: (120 lbs. down)—Med.-ch.	2.75@ 3.75	2.75@ 3.75	2.00@ 3.25	2.25@ 3.50	2.00@ 3.25
(120-150 lbs.)—Med.-ch.	2.00@ 3.50	2.50@ 4.50	1.75@ 3.00	2.00@ 3.25	1.75@ 3.00
(All weights)—Cull-common	1.00@ 2.75	1.00@ 2.75	1.00@ 2.00	1.00@ 2.25	.75@ 2.00

## STOCKS AND DISTRIBUTION OF HIDES AND SKINS.

Stocks of the principal hides and skins at the end of March and April, 1930, based on reports received from 4,101 manufacturers and dealers, and stocks disposed of during the former month, are reported by the U. S. Department of Commerce as follows:

	Stocks on hand or in transit.	Tanned.	Deliveries during
	Apr. 30, 1930.	Mar. 31, 1930.	Apr., 1930.
<b>Cattle, total hides</b>	3,973,270	3,969,244	1,291,418
Steers, hides	1,279,833	1,196,996	447,550
Cows, hides	1,420,825	1,330,576	452,904
Bulls, hides	156,210	168,608	37,467
Unclassified, hides	1,116,382	1,064,061	333,497
Buffalo, hides	50,712	43,879	11,534
Calf, total skins	2,672,092	2,575,896	923,560
Green-salted, skins	2,276,118	2,136,948	882,810
Dry or dry-salted, skins	395,974	438,948	40,750
Kip, total skins	432,867	462,240	121,522
Green-salted, skins	371,270	400,640	119,057
Dry or dry-salted, skins	61,597	61,600	2,465
<b>Horse, colt, ass, and mule:</b>			
Hides	181,503	184,300	59,092
Fronts	73,862	89,033	6,767
Butts, whole butts	233,161	240,370	2,092
Shanks	51,581	39,954	49
Splints, pickled, pieces	30,173	32,341	4,155
Gout and kid, skins	11,278,611	10,227,156	1,135,331
Cabretta, skins	852,363	819,371	35,713
Sheep and lamb, total skins	10,487,360	9,748,893	2,613,470
Wool skins, skins	1,249,725	1,316,398	732,926
Shearlings, skins	981,032	743,167	311,347
Without wool—picked skins	7,802,540	7,278,056	1,409,596
Without wool—dry, skins	454,063	411,079	79,091
Skivers, dozens	60,835	61,646	1,702
Flashers, dozens	8,442	10,265	1,094
Kangaroo and wallaby, skins	317,571	363,676	3,823
Deer and elk, skins	213,743	235,101	49,462
Pig and hog, skins	131,677	131,354	35,714
Pig and hog, skins, pounds	533,441	597,388	326,471
Seal, skins	30,341	44,011	22,508

\*Represents deliveries by packers, butchers, dealers, and importers.

## NEW YORK MEAT SUPPLIES.

Receipts of Western dressed meats and local slaughters under federal inspection at New York, for week ended June 14, 1930, with comparisons, are as follows:

	Week ended June 14.	Prev. week.	Cor. week, 1929.
<b>West. drsd. meats:</b>			
Steers, carcasses	8,836	10,327	7,974
Cows, carcasses	1,027	709	806
Bulls, carcasses	238	121	30
Veals, carcasses	10,510	10,090	11,183
Lambs, carcasses	23,159	20,515	28,623
Mutton, carcasses	4,226	3,820	5,038
Beef cuts, lbs.	244,355	224,530	397,230
Pork cuts, lbs.	1,440,192	2,245,938	1,682,233
<b>Local slaughters:</b>			
Cattle	8,730	7,579	8,069
Calves	15,869	14,243	14,547
Hogs	34,581	41,363	41,481
Sheep	72,220	79,686	56,551

## PHILADELPHIA MEAT SUPPLIES.

Receipts of Western dressed meats and local slaughters under city and federal inspection at Philadelphia for the week ended June 14, 1930, are as follows:

	Week ended June 14.	Prev. week.	Cor. week, 1929.
<b>West. drsd. meats:</b>			
Steers, carcasses	2,696	2,705	2,226
Cows, carcasses	986	559	980
Bulls, carcasses	400	464	582
Veals, carcasses	2,028	1,987	2,267
Lambs, carcasses	12,083	9,507	12,530
Mutton, carcasses	1,666	1,774	1,413
Pork, lbs.	585,848	340,790	370,134
<b>Local slaughters:</b>			
Cattle	1,476	1,416	1,477
Calves	2,677	3,078	2,593
Hogs	14,763	15,162	16,316
Sheep	7,800	8,887	5,550

## BOSTON MEAT SUPPLIES.

Receipts of Western dressed meats at Boston for the week ended June 14, 1930, with comparisons, are as follows:

	Week ended June 14.	Prev. week.	Cor. week, 1929.
<b>West. drsd. meats:</b>			
Steers, carcasses	2,431	2,797	2,410
Cows, carcasses	1,463	1,325	1,220
Bulls, carcasses	38	17	54
Veals, carcasses	1,354	1,191	956
Lambs, carcasses	1,865	16,095	15,515
Mutton, carcasses	154	1,292	1,031
Pork, lbs.	648,942	638,017	432,285

## CHICAGO HIDE MOVEMENT.

Receipts of hides at Chicago for the week ended June 14, 1930, were 3,277,000 lbs.; previous week, 3,856,000 lbs.; same week last year, 3,820,000 lbs.; from January 1 to June 14 this year, 95,866,000 lbs.; same period a year ago, 93,346,000 lbs.

Shipments of hides from Chicago for the week ended June 14, 1930, were 2,694,000 lbs.; previous week, 3,169,000 lbs.; same week last year, 4,652,000 lbs.; from January 1 to June 14 this year, 81,751,000 lbs.; same period a year ago, 102,410,000 lbs.

## WEEKLY HIDE IMPORTS.

Imports of cattle hides at leading U. S. ports, week ended June 14, 1930, were as follows:

	New York.	Boston.	Phila.
<b>Week ended:</b>			
June 14, 1930	35,987	20,533	.....
June 7, 1930	32,580	71,138	.....
May 30, 1930	28,894	6,350	1,029
May 24, 1930	63,380	68,239	18,182
<b>To date, 1930:</b>	944,080	513,481	305,417
June 15, 1929	13,628	16,151	136
June 8, 1929	7,010	9,248	25,300
<b>To date, 1929:</b>	556,093	144,606	277,057

Watch "Wanted" page for bargains.

# Hide and Skin Markets

## Chicago.

**PACKER HIDES**—The heavy liquidation in all commodity markets during the past couple weeks helped to undermine confidence in the hide price structure and, combined with poor conditions in the leather market, resulted in a decline of  $\frac{1}{2}$ c in the Chicago packer hide market. During the early movement prices were somewhat mixed, with extreme native steers, heavy Texas steers and light native cows sold by one packer at steady prices, and other descriptions at  $\frac{1}{2}$ c decline. Later sales established a like decline on those descriptions also and only heavy native cows are at present quoted unchanged from last week.

The movement was very heavy, totaling between 200,000 and 250,000 hides, including some bookings to tanning account. Early sales by one packer dated April to June; most of the later trading was mixed May-June take-off, while the last sales ran well to straight June. Inasmuch as no grubbing privileges are allowed on June hides, they suffered less from the decline than the earlier take-off. Some descriptions are well cleaned up to date, but offerings of native steers, heavy and light native cows and branded cows are still reported.

Spread native steers 16@16 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, nom. Heavy native steers sold at 15c, or  $\frac{1}{2}$ c decline. Early sales of extreme native steers were made at 14c, but the movement of 16,000 later at 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ c established that price.

Butt branded steers sold at 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, and Colorados at 14c, both  $\frac{1}{2}$ c off. Heavy Texas steers were sold early by one packer at 15c; a few were reported moving later at 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Light Texas steers sold at 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, and extreme light Texas steers at 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

The only sale of heavy native cows reported so far was a car at 13c, steady. About 10,000 light native cows sold early at 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ c but a larger quantity moved later at 13c. Branded cows were moved in a large way at 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

One packer sold 700 April-May St. Paul native bulls late last week at 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, steady; earlier trading on take-off at other points was 9c for native bulls and 8c for branded.

Prices declined 50@75 points for the active months on the New York Hide Exchange, in a very heavy turn-over. A new record for volume of sales was made on June 18th, when 133 contracts sold; 89 contracts sold on both the day prior to this and the day following.

South American market declined, with sales of Argentine frigorifico steers at \$35.00 gold, equal to 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, c.i.f. New York, as against \$36.00, equal to 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, paid last week.

**SMALL PACKER HIDES**—Small packer market easier, in sympathy with the big packer market, but trading dull. One small packer sold 4,000 June production of two outside plants at 13c for all-weight native steers and cows and 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c for branded; market quoted on this basis. Most local small packers moving their hides on basis of big packer grading and trim; some trading on this basis previous week at 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ c for light native cows, and 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c for heavy native cows and branded cows and steers.

In the Pacific Coast market, 15,000 May hides sold at 12c for steers and 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ c for cows, f.o.b. shipping points, or  $\frac{1}{2}$ c over April price.

**HIDE TRIMMINGS**—Market quoted in a range of \$30.00@33.00 per ton, Chicago.

**COUNTRY HIDES**—The country hide market did not feel the full effect of the decline in the packer market, as it did not share in the last advance in that market. All-weights, around 48 lb. av., quoted 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ @9 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, according to section; some light 44 lb. av. were reported sold at 10c, selected, delivered. Heavy steers and cows quoted 9c. Buff weights held at 10c. Extremes quoted around 12c top, but up to 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c asked for grub free stock. Bulls dull, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ @7c, selected. All-weight branded priced about 8c, flat, less Chicago freight.

**CALFSKINS**—Packer calfskins quoted 21c, northern basis, last paid for Mays, and moderate sales for export reported later at 22c. Packers talking 22c for calf at present; market sold up to June 1st.

Chicago city calfskins last sold at 19c for straight 8/15 lb. and this is top price asked; car 8/10 lb. sold at 18c, and car 10/15 lb. at 20c, early. Mixed cities and countries about 16@16 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; straight countries around 15c. Car Chicago city light calf and deacons sold at \$1.35, steady.

**KIPSKINS**—Packer kipskins last reported moving at 19c for May northern natives and 17c for over-weights, with branded nominally 15c.

Chicago city kipskins last sold at 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Mixed cities and countries 15@15 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, nom.; straight countries about 14c.

Last sales of big packer regular slunks were at \$1.25, and hairless 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

**HORSEHIDES**—Market easy on horsehides, with choice city renderers quoted \$4.00 to possibly \$4.25; mixed city and country lots quoted \$3.00@3.50, and 2,000 sold at \$3.00.

**SHEEPSKINS**—Dry pelts quoted 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ @11c per lb. Shearlings plentiful and easy; quoted 50c for No. 1's and 30c for No. 2's last openly paid for big packer shearlings, buyers' ideas 5c lower. Small packer shearlings sold at 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, flat. Pickled skins about unchanged; winter skins about cleaned up and market around \$4.75, nom., per doz. About 5,000 spring lambs sold at outside point at 50c for large and 30c for small skins.

**PIGSKINS**—No. 1 pigskin strips quoted 5@6c, nom.; gelatine scraps, 4c.

## New York.

**PACKER HIDES**—All New York packers sold their June productions, around 28,000 hides, at 15c for native steers, 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ c for butt brands and 14c for Colorados, same prices as realized for May hides.

**COUNTRY HIDES**—Country hide market dull, with very few buyers reported in the market. Good extremes not quoted over 12c; buff weights around 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ @9 $\frac{3}{4}$ c asked for good mid-west sections.

**CALFSKINS**—Market active; about 40,000 skins reported sold, at \$2.00@2.10 for 7-9's and \$2.75@2.80 for 9-12's; the 5-7's are quoted around \$1.65. Sales of 12-17 lb. veal kips reported at \$3.15.

## New York Hide Exchange Futures.

Saturday, June 14, 1930.—Close: June 13.80n; July 14.15n; Aug. 14.40n; Sept. 14.75 sale; Oct. 15.10n; Nov. 15.40n; Dec. 15.70@15.79; Jan. 15.80n; Feb. 15.95b; Mar. 16.10n; Apr. 16.20n; May 16.35b. Sales 6 lots.

Monday, June 16, 1930.—Close: June 13.70n; July 14.05n; Aug. 14.30n; Sept. 14.62@14.63; Oct. 15.00n; Nov. 15.30n; Dec. 15.54@15.58; Jan. 15.65n; Feb. 15.80@15.90; Mar. 15.95n; Apr. 16.10n; May 16.30@16.40. Sales 22 lots.

Tuesday, June 17, 1930.—Close: June 13.40n; July 13.70n; Aug. 14.00n; Sept. 14.30 sale; Oct. 14.65n; Nov. 14.95n; Dec. 15.25 sale; Jan. 15.40n; Feb. 15.50n; Mar. 15.65n; Apr. 15.85n; May 16.00n. Sales 89 lots.

Wednesday, June 18, 1930.—Close: July 13.40n; Aug. 13.70n; Sept. 14.04@14.10; Oct. 14.40n; Nov. 14.70n; Dec. 15.01 sale; Jan. 15.15n; Feb. 15.35@15.44; Mar. 15.50n; Apr. 15.70n; May 15.90@15.99. Sales 133 lots.

Thursday, June 19, 1930.—Close: July 13.25n; Aug. 13.60n; Sept. 14.01 sale; Oct. 14.35n; Nov. 14.70n; Dec. 15.00@15.05; Jan. 15.15n; Feb. 15.35@15.40; Mar. 15.50n; Apr. 15.70n; May 15.85b. Sales 89 lots.

Friday, June 20, 1930.—Close: July 13.20; Aug. 13.55; Sept. 13.98 sale; Oct. 14.30; Nov. 14.65; Dec. 14.95@15.00; Jan. 15.15; Feb. 15.40; Mar. 15.50; Apr. 15.70; May 15.90.

## CHICAGO HIDE QUOTATIONS.

Quotations on hides at Chicago for the week ended June 20, 1930, with comparisons, are reported as follows:

### PACKER HIDES.

	Week ended June 20.	Prev. week.	Cor. week, 1929.
Spr. nat.			
stra. ....16	@10 $\frac{1}{2}$ n	16 $\frac{1}{2}$ @17n	@19 $\frac{1}{2}$ n
Hvy. nat. str.	@15	@15 $\frac{1}{2}$	@17 $\frac{1}{2}$ b
Hvy. Tex.			
Hvy. butt brand'd	@14 $\frac{1}{2}$ @15	@15	@16 $\frac{1}{2}$
stra. ....14 $\frac{1}{2}$ @15	@14 $\frac{1}{2}$	@15	@16 $\frac{1}{2}$ b
Hvy. Col. str.	@14	@14 $\frac{1}{2}$	@16b
Ex-light Tex.			
stra. ....12 $\frac{1}{2}$ @13	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ @13	@13 $\frac{1}{2}$	@16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Brand'd cows.	@12 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ @13	16 $\frac{1}{2}$ @17b
Hvy. nat. cows	@13	@13	@17b
La. nat. cows	@13	@13 $\frac{1}{2}$	@17 $\frac{1}{2}$
Nat. bulls .. 9	@ 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	9 @ 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	@12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Brand'd bulls.	@ 8	@ 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	@11
Calfskins ....21	@22	21 @22	24 @23
Kips, nat.	@19	@19	@21
Kips, ov-wt.	@17	@17	@19
Kips, brand'd	@15n	@15n	@17
Slunks, reg..1.25@1.35	1.25@1.35	1.35@1.50	1.50
Slunks, hris..	@27 $\frac{1}{2}$	@27 $\frac{1}{2}$	40 @30n
Light native, butt brand'd and Colorado steers 1c per lb. less than heavies.			

### CITY AND SMALL PACKERS.

Nat. all-wts.	@13n	@13 $\frac{1}{2}$ b	16 $\frac{1}{2}$ @17
Branded ....	@12 $\frac{1}{2}$ n	@12 $\frac{1}{2}$ b	@16
Nat. bulls ..	@ 9	@ 9	@12
Brand'd bulls.	@ 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	@ 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	@10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Calfskins ....	@19ax	@19ax	@21 $\frac{1}{2}$ n
Kips .....	@17 $\frac{1}{2}$	@17 $\frac{1}{2}$	@19 $\frac{1}{2}$
Slunks, reg..	@1.15	@1.15	@1.20
Slunks, hris..	@23n	@23n	@35n

### COUNTRY HIDES.

Hvy. steers ..	@ 9	9 @ 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 @12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Hvy. cows ..	@ 9	9 @ 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 @12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Butts .....	@10ax	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ @10	13 $\frac{1}{2}$ @14
Extremes ....12	@12 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 @12 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ @16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bulls .....	@ 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	@ 7ax	@10n
Calfskins ....	@15n	@15n	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ @18
Kips .....	@14n	@14n	16 $\frac{1}{2}$ @17
Light calf ..1.00@1.10	1.00@1.10	1.00@1.10	1.00@1.10
Deacons ....1.00@1.10	1.00@1.10	1.00@1.10	1.00@1.10
Slunks, reg..60	@60	50 @60	50 @60
Slunks, hris..5	@10n	5 @10n	15 @20
Horsehides ..3.00@4.25	3.25@4.50	5.00@6.25	5.00@6.25
Hogskins ....50	@55	50 @55	65 @70

### SHEEPSKINS.

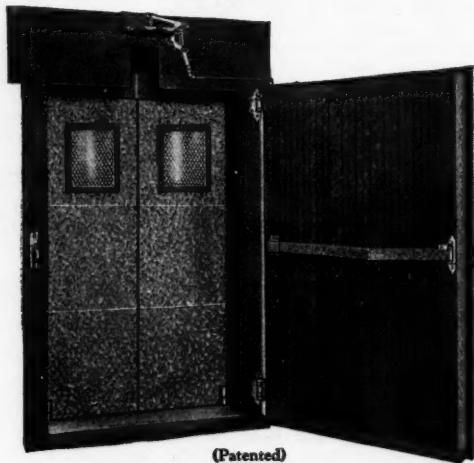
Pkr. lambs..1.30@1.40n	1.30@1.40n	.....
Sml. pkr. lambs ..1.20@1.35n	1.20@1.35n	.....
Pkr. shearings..25	30 @50	1.15@1.35
Dry pelts ..10 $\frac{1}{2}$ @11	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ @11	20 @21





# When it's Open it's Closed--like this

Mr. Prospect, as we have discussed door problems I have stressed the fact that every worthwhile cold storage door improvement for over forty years past has been put on the market by either the Jamison or Stevenson Companies. But the need for those improvements came from our study of your problems \* \* \* Take the Stevenson "Door that Cannot Stand Open" as an example \* \* \* You, and other users of cold storage, realized that workmen could leave any regular door wastefully open. The vestibule-air-lock doubled the door closing labor, used costly space and failed to solve the problem \* \* \* The illustration shows the only way to be sure that the opening is always closed unless filled with passing goods or man. The batten doors can't stand open; from within they open the regular door when truck is pushed against them \* \* \* So perfect in action that it has been adopted on busy doorways in all types of plants; and was "paid the compliment of imitation in all essential features". This door, infringements of which have been enjoined by the U. S. Court, is yours at a price so moderate that the first one you install will soon buy others for you by its savings in refrigeration, space and labor.



(Patented)

## STEVENSON

### "DOOR THAT CANNOT STAND OPEN"

Combines a standard cold storage outer door with two cam-actuated, armored batten doors that keep themselves constantly closed except when traffic is actually passing through. Just as easy to operate from the outside as a single regular door. Easier from the inside because the batten doors themselves throw open the outer door. \* \* \* Is replacing regular doors of all makes, on busy doorways in large and small plants. \* \* \* Write for complete description. \* \* \* Protected by patents No. 1,099,626 and 1,208,042—fully sustained by court decree March 4, 1930—copy of which will be sent on request.

NO INFRINGEMENTS WILL BE TOLERATED

### IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

All our manufacturing—both of Stevenson and Jamison Door Products—will be done hereafter at our

#### HAGERSTOWN PLANT

where amplified, up-to-the-minute equipment and the long-experienced personnel of both our former plants are now combined. There will be no change in the products themselves, or their high standards of quality and performance.

This will facilitate production and shipment of all orders—especially those combining products of both our former plants.

All orders and other communications which would formerly have gone to the Stevenson Cold Storage Door plant at Chester, Pa., should be addressed to us at Hagerstown.

JAMISON COLD STORAGE DOOR CO.  
Consolidating Jamison Cold Storage Door Co., Inc. and  
Stevenson Cold Storage Door Co.

HAGERSTOWN, MARYLAND..... U. S. A.  
Oldest and largest makers of Cold Storage Doors in the World

..... Branch Offices: 300 Madison Avenue, NEW YORK .....  
..... 1832 Builders Bldg., 228 N. La Salle Street, CHICAGO .....  
..... Samuel H. Stevenson, 116 West 24th St., CHESTER, PA. ....  
2650 Santa Fe Avenue, LOS ANGELES... 333 Market St., SAN FRANCISCO  
D. E. Fryer & Co., SEATTLE & SPOKANE .. Southern Representatives,  
address Hagerstown... Foreign Agents: Von Hamm-Young, HONOLULU  
... Armstrong Cork Co., Ltd., LONDON ... Okura & Company, JAPAN

**Jamison  
& Stevenson**  
Cold Storage  
Doors



# Ice and Refrigeration

## Plant Cooling Notes

For the Meat Plant Employee Who Is Interested in Refrigeration.

### NEW EXPANSION VALVE.

By Robert S. Wheaton.

The so-called thermally controlled automatic ammonia expansion valve has proven to be a most desirable piece of equipment for use in an automatically controlled refrigerating plant, as well as in the continuously operated plant. The valve works on the principle that when the returning gases from the coils or evaporator begin to carry an excessive amount of superheat, the valve is automatically opened to admit more ammonia into the coils or other type of evaporator. This in turn automatically cuts down the amount of superheat present in the returning gases.

The valve then continues to feed until the returning gases lose the superheat and become saturated. When this condition occurs, the valve is automatically closed until the gases begin to again carry excessive amounts of superheat. Then the valve once more opens and the process is repeated. In practice, the valve really acts in the same manner as a governor on a steam engine, by continually hunting for the ideal amount of feed which should be supplied to the coils or evaporator to maintain a predetermined amount of superheat in the returning gases.

There are several different designs of thermally operated valves on the market. They all operate on the principle; i. e., if a pocket of ammonia is inserted in a suction line, the ammonia gases in the suction line sweeping past and over this pocket of entrapped gas will generate in the pocket of gas a temperature corresponding to the temperature of the returning gases in the suction line.

#### New Valve Has No Adjustments.

If the suction gases sweeping over the thermal bulb are superheated, then the presence of this superheat will generate, in the pocket of entrapped gases, a saturated temperature and pressure, the pressure of which would be higher than the pressure of the gases in the suction line. This higher pressure which has been created by the action of the suction gases is utilized to operate the thermally controlled valve.

The entrapped suction gases and the equipment which contains them are usually referred to as a thermal bulb. The pressure generated in this thermal bulb is usually made to operate the liquid feed device in the thermal valve by means of a diaphragm arrangement. Adjustments are effected by means of coil springs and adjusting devices. The thermal bulb is usually charged by means of an ammonia connection of some type, and the charge sealed in the bulb by means of some form of ammonia stop valve.

In the accompanying illustration is

shown a type of thermal control valve, recently patented, which is of interest because it does not utilize any adjusting devices or metal diaphragm. Its inventor claims, also, that it does not need an ammonia stop valve for charging the thermal bulb.

#### Construction is Simple.

The valve works as well on a 1-ton refrigerating capacity installation as on a 30-ton refrigeration capacity plant, it is said, without any change whatever in the valve. There are, of course, no adjustments whatever as there is nothing to adjust. A further feature set forth is that whenever the plant is shut down, the ammonia pressure which is built up in the evaporating coils is sufficient to recharge the thermal bulb.

The thermal bulb consists of a piece of  $\frac{3}{4}$ " full weight pipe about 24" long which is welded onto a pipe plug and inserted in the suction line as shown. The pipe has a running thread cut into it throughout its entire length. This thread increases the radiating surface of the pipe and decreases the wall thickness of the pipe. The result is a rapid transmission of change of temperature through the wall of the pipe which results in a sensitive valve action.

The valve is unique in that the valve plug, instead of having a stem attached to the large end of the plug, has it attached to the small end. Then, instead of the valve plug being pulled open, it is pushed open. The valve body is of the ordinary construction with a removable seat. To this body is bolted a float chamber below which is a mercury chamber.

#### Float Actuated by Mercury.

The action of the valve is simple. If the ammonia gases sweeping over the thermal bulb are carrying superheat, the entrapped ammonia in the thermal bulb will be heated to the same temperature as the suction gases. This superheat will be sufficient to generate

a pressure in the thermal bulb above the suction pressure in the suction line and evaporating coils.

When this condition occurs, the pressure is conducted from the thermal bulb down to the mercury chamber and is imposed on the face of the mercury chamber. The pressure forces the mercury down towards the bottom of the chamber and up through the pipe and leads from the mercury chamber into the float chamber. The mercury, upon going into the float chamber, operates the float which, in turn, pushes open the plug valve and admits ammonia into the evaporating pipe.

#### How Valve is Started.

This action is continued until sufficient ammonia has been admitted to cause the suction gases to lose the superheat which was being carried. When the superheat disappears, there is no longer sufficient heat to maintain the pressure in the thermal bulb and when the pressure fails in the bulb there is nothing to support the mercury in the float chamber. The mercury returns to the mercury chamber, the float descends and the valve closes. In practice, this operation is very gentle, it is said, as the travel of the plug is never more than  $\frac{1}{4}$ ". The action is claimed to be free from vibration and to cause no valve injury.

For the initial start of one of these valves, the low pressure side is pumped out in the usual manner, and ammonia is introduced into the high pressure side so that a pressure is built up throughout the entire equipment. When the compressor is then started, the entrapped pressure in the thermal bulb will operate the bulb.

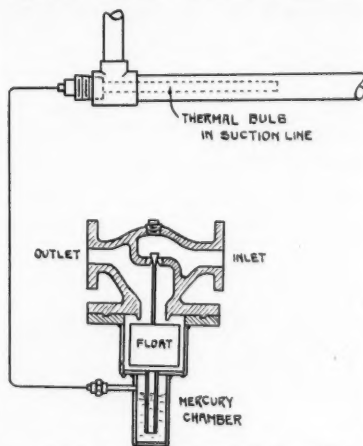
This pressure in the thermal bulb got there by the gas finding its way through the coils into the float chamber, down through the pipe in the mercury chamber and up through the mercury and thence through the connecting pipe from the mercury chamber to the thermal bulb.

#### Oil Forced Out.

When the plant is shut down, the pressure in the coils will usually build up quicker than the pressure in the thermal bulb. As a result, the gas will again follow the pathway indicated before and recharge the thermal bulb, if this action is necessary.

It may be thought that oil would find its way down into the mercury chamber and up into the thermal bulb. It is claimed, however, that if liquid ammonia and oil do get up into the thermal bulb, they cannot stay there when the plant is started, because the thermal bulb is always placed above the valve and the connecting pipe is free from any traps.

When the pressure in the thermal bulb becomes much higher than the pressure in the float chamber, it will force the mercury up into the float chamber. Then if the pressure in the thermal bulb is still higher than the column of mercury will hold, any liquid ammonia or oil which was present will flow down onto the face of the mercury in the bottom of the mercury chamber. Before the pressure can be relieved, the



AUTOMATIC EXPANSION VALVE.

The valve is said to so regulate the amount of liquid ammonia fed to the coil that the ammonia gas leaving the coil will always be slightly superheated, no matter how the refrigerating load on the coil varied. It has no diaphragms, springs, valve stem, stuffing boxes or adjusting devices.

oil and any liquid ammonia present, both of which will be on the face of the mercury, will be forced out through the bottom of the connecting pipe into the float chamber.

#### REFRIGERATION NOTES.

The Union Cold Storage Co. of South Africa, Ltd., recently formed with a paid up capital of 75,000 pounds sterling, has a working arrangement with the Congo Rhodesian Ranching Co. and the Compagnie de Levage et d'Alimentation da Katanga; and the firm has purchased the property of Messrs. Sparks and Burford, Ltd., of Durban and Congella. The company plans to create a market for 50,000 head of cattle per year, with provision for expansion as demand increases.

The Cottonwood Tamale & Cold Storage plant, Cottonwood, Cal., has been destroyed by fire. Estimated loss, \$20,000.

The Crystal Ice & Cold Storage Co., Ashland, Ky., has acquired control of the Ashland Ice Co.

The Ice Service Co., a subsidiary of the Utilities Service Co., Alliance, O., has purchased the equipment and delivery service systems of the Tuscara was Ice & Cold Storage Co., New Philadelphia, O., and the City Ice & Coal Co., Dover, O.

New cold storage plants are being installed by the American Grocery Co., Little Rock, Ark., in branch units at Texarkana and McGehee, Ark.

The Sterling Ice & Cold Storage Co., Sterling, Colo., plans to remodel its present plant, and in future will purchase its power from the Colorado Public Service Co.

The Cumberland Public Service Co., Tompkinsville, Ky., has completed construction of its new cold storage plant.

#### PLANT FIRE PROTECTION.

(Continued from page 22.)

concern believes that it cannot afford this kind of protection, and all effort to lessen the fire hazard and the cost of fire insurance rates is dropped. But in many instances, a plan of less expense can be carried out, until the ideal prevention methods can be installed. Frequently, the costs of these intermediate methods will more than pay for themselves.

For instance, hydrants can be more universally installed. Buildings with large areas, such as warehouses, for example, where it is too costly to equip with automatic sprinklers, can be equipped with an up-to-date hydrant. This will effect a very material reduction in rates, especially when the building is distant from fire protection.

Concerns using the hydrant system should have their steam plant "cut off" from the main building or from the electric pumps. This is very essential, for if the pumps are not at a distance from the plant or thoroughly cut off, and the boilers producing the steam power are affected or crippled by fire, the very method of prevention is defeated before it can serve.

The hydrants should be placed where fire cannot affect them. Also, efficient watchmen are needed who are able to run the pumps, and control the hose. An important recommendation is that the mains be of ample size so that should sprinklers be installed later on, the

water supply will be large enough to serve both hydrants and sprinklers.

#### Figuring Protection.

It is a fundamental principle that the amount of protection must be based upon the actual replacement value of the structure at the time the fire occurs. This does not mean that an old structure should be insured for enough to build a brand-new one like it, but that it should be insured for enough to build a new one, minus the amount of depreciation which has actually taken place.

It will be seen readily that if a building which cost \$100,000 to build 20 years ago were insured now for a sum equal to the original cost price minus depreciation in the building, the actual covering would be nowhere near adequate to replace it today.

Likewise, it is hardly probable that any insurance company would grant protection on an old building which would be adequate to put up a new one just like it at the present time. And if such an amount of insurance could be obtained, to carry it would be an economic waste. The building would be insured literally for far more than it was worth. Too high a premium would have to be paid, and in case of fire, only the actual loss would be compensated.

The problem, then, is to find out just what the structure is worth at the time the policy is renewed, that the protection carried is no greater and no less than the actual value represented.

#### Another Way to Lower Costs.

One concern saves money by spreading out the expiration dates of fire insurance policies throughout the year, instead of having them all expire on the same day. Thus the concern is able at all times to adjust the expense of its insurance proportionately with its inventories, which often fluctuate widely.

Whenever inventories rise, this concern takes out additional insurance to cover them. But when they fall, it is not necessary to take a big loss in unearned, premiums by canceling any of them. Since one or more fire insurance policies are expiring every month, the insurance can be reduced without loss, simply by selecting a policy equal to the amount of the reduction desired and not renewing it.

When the necessity for reduction occurs on the first of the month and the policy of the right size does not expire until the last of the month, they permit the insurance to remain in force until expiration. They constantly keep in mind the fact that the short rate loss ratio reaches the peak at six months after the policy is written, the loss amounting in unearned premiums to 20%. This loss is proportionately less for each month wherein cancellations are made, down to the eleventh month; then it amounts to only 5%. Thus while they are not able to avoid cancellation losses altogether, their total loss from this source does not run over 5%, since they never have to cancel any policy longer than a month away from the date it would expire.

By following this plan, the concern is always fully protected without at any time being overinsured, and this in spite of the fact that the actual amount of the assets requiring fire insurance is changing all the time.

#### TRADE GLEANINGS

Contract has been let for a municipal abattoir at Columbus, Miss.

F. Wieber & Son, Houghton, Mich., have recently opened a new sausage factory.

Armour and Company have obtained permit for the erection of a storage warehouse at Paterson, N. J. The estimated cost is \$70,000.

The Valley Meat Packing Co., Colton, Cal., formerly owned by Henry Weinberg and L. Schroder, is now the property of Mr. Weinberg, who has acquired his partner's interest.

The Wilson & Co. branch house at Allentown, Pa., has been damaged by fire. The building and equipment were damaged to the extent of \$100,000; stock destroyed amounted to \$50,000.

#### MARCH MEAT EXPORTS.

Domestic exports of specific classes of meats and meat products from the United States during March, 1930, are officially reported by the U. S. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce as follows:

	Lbs.	Value.
Beef, fresh .....	299,119	\$ 64,081
Beef, pickled or cured .....	904,369	98,475
Pork carcasses .....	357,274	57,177
Loins and other fresh pork .....	1,201,300	228,326
Wiltshire sides .....	756,827	126,685
Hams and shoulders .....	10,789,730	2,121,991
Bacon .....	12,249,450	1,773,114
Cumberland sides .....	484,909	91,551
Pickled pork .....	3,068,430	425,702
Mutton and lamb .....	62,215	14,497
Sausage .....	275,704	79,111
Lard .....	66,533,257	7,604,139
Neutral lard .....	1,091,845	133,640
Meat ext. and bouillon cubes .....	11,150	25,452

Shipments from the United States to non-contiguous territories:

Alaska—Beef, fresh, 165,378 lbs.; beef, pickled or cured, 2,621 lbs.; mutton and lamb, 20,454 lbs.; sausage, 13,207 lbs.

Hawaii—Beef, fresh, 15,351 lbs.; beef, pickled or cured, 978 lbs.; pork carcasses, fresh or frozen, 50,143 lbs.; loins and other fresh pork, 90,954 lbs.; hams and shoulders, 108,269 lbs.; bacon (except pickled), 49,941 lbs.; pickled pork, 16,899 lbs.; mutton and lamb, 9,618 lbs.; sausage, 75,670 lbs.; lard, 9,060 lbs.; meat extracts, 58 lbs.

Porto Rico—Beef, fresh, 7,135 lbs.; beef, pickled or cured, 500 lbs.; loins and other fresh pork, 6,153 lbs.; hams and shoulders, 793,854 lbs.; bacon (except pickled), 94,536 lbs.; pickled pork, 1,504,708 lbs.; mutton and lamb, 4,002 lbs.; sausage, 137,062 lbs.; lard, 1,860,965 lbs.; meat extracts, 32 lbs.

#### CANADIAN MEAT EXPORTS.

Exports of meats and lard from Canada in April, 1930, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, with comparisons, were as follows:

	—Apr., 1930—	—Apr., 1929—
	Lbs. Value.	Lbs. Value.
Beef, fresh .....	1,024,300 \$152,402	2,305,000 \$392,792
Bacon and hams .....	1,379,090 344,097	2,023,500 484,007
Pork, pickled in bbls. ....	169,090 15,477	106,900 12,081
Other meats, U. S. D. L. ....	288,000 53,197	587,900 96,823
Mutton and lamb, fresh .....	17,300 3,698	25,300 5,266
Pork, fresh .....	163,000 42,076	230,400 56,562
Canned meats .....	9,060 1,058	2,028 568
Pork dry salted .....	165,100 36,573	242,900 46,903
Beef, pickled in bbls. ....	105,700 18,277	57,300 10,111
Lard .....	5,700 888	47,600 6,065
Sausage .....	7,300 960	8,300 1,297
Sausage casings .....	60,616	184,602



# Chicago Section

A. F. Sinex of Cudahy Brothers Co., Cudahy, Wis., was in Chicago this week.

H. A. O. Speers of Kingan & Company, Indianapolis, Ind., was a visitor in Chicago this week.

William Diesing, vice-president of the Cudahy Packing Co., Omaha, was in Chicago during the week.

Packers' purchases of livestock at Chicago for the first four days of this week totaled 25,973 cattle, 5,260 calves, 53,564 hogs and 32,162 sheep.

A meeting of the Institute Committee on Improved Livestock Production, of which E. N. Wentworth is chairman, was held Wednesday, June 18, at the offices of the Institute of American Meat Packers, Chicago.

H. M. Shulman, of Hammond Standish & Co., Detroit; John G. Hormel, of Geo. A. Hormel & Co., Austin, Minn., and S. A. Grow, Jacob E. Decker & Sons, Mason City, Iowa, were Chicago visitors this week.

Provision shipments from Chicago for the week ended June 14, 1930, with comparisons, were as follows:

	Last wk.	Prev. wk.	Cor. week., 1929.
Cured meats, lbs.	17,718,000	18,546,000	24,079,000
Fresh meats, lbs.	51,065,000	44,064,000	49,708,000
Lard, lbs.	4,443,000	5,216,000	6,241,000

A. V. Rudd of St. Louis, co-inventor with C. L. Ashley of a new quick freezing process which was described in the June 14 issue of THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, was in Chicago during the week. Mr. Rudd is a well-known engineering expert in the field of thermodynamics.

The general office organization of the Cudahy Packing Co., Chicago, held its annual outing this year at the Medinah Country Club on June 17. The outing was highly successful and was attended by about 600 employees of the general offices of the company. Officers present included E. A. Cudahy, jr., president; F. E. Wilhelm, G. C. Shepard and William Diesing, vice-presidents; John E. Wagner, treasurer; and A. W. Anderson, secretary. District managers from the various company plants also attended. The usual program was observed, with games and other diversions during the day, followed by a banquet and dance in the evening.

## MEAT INSPECTION CHANGES.

Recent changes in the federal meat inspection service are reported as follows:

Inspection granted.—Carson Packing Co., 17 South Water st., Philadelphia, Pa.

Horse meat inspection granted.—Miles City Horse Products Co., Inc., Miles City, Mont.

Inspection withdrawn.—Armour and Company, Vicksburg, Miss.; The Foster Canning Co., Inc., Newark, N. J.; Chris-

tian Seiler's Sons, Philadelphia, Pa.; C. A. Van Deusen Co., Hudson, N. Y.; Andrew Peterman & Co., New York City; The Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co., Atlanta, Ga.; The William Edwards Co., Cleveland, O.; Vermont Packing Co., Bellow Falls, Vt.

Inspection extended.—Stahl-Meyer, Inc., to include Andrew Peterman & Co., Inc., and E. W. Burr; David Berg & Co., Chicago, Ill., to include Kosher Zion Sausage Co. of Chicago; Syracuse Rendering Co., Syracuse, N. Y., to include Atlantic Packing Co.; Swift & Company, Dallas, Tex., to include G. H. Hammond Co.

Change in name.—Batchelder, Snyder, Dorr & Doe Co., Boston, Mass., instead of Batchelder & Snyder Co.; Jacob Dangler & Son, Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y., instead of Jacob Dangler & Son.

\*Conducts slaughtering.

## NEW ZEALAND MEAT HEAD HERE.

David Jones, president of the New Zealand Meat Producers Board, arrived in Chicago on June 19, and was a visitor at the office of THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER. Mr. Jones is looking over the situation in the United States, and investigating particularly the latest methods in meat processing and distribution. New Zealand is one of the most progressive of the British dominions in its meat industry, and has long been famous for its livestock and meat development and modern methods of merchandising.



HE KEEPS ON GOING UP.

Thos. F. Driscoll, advertising manager of Armour and Company, has been elected secretary of the Advertising Federation of America, the central contact organization with which are affiliated all advertising and publishing groups. Mr. Driscoll is already a director of the Audit Bureau of Circulation and active in the Association of National Advertisers.

## SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at 14 centers for the week ended June 14, 1930, with comparisons:

	Week ended June 14.	Prev. week.	Cor. week, 1929.
Chicago	23,773	25,077	17,681
Kansas City	21,471	21,317	14,658
Omaha	17,907	21,018	18,318
St. Louis	12,758	10,454	6,686
St. Joseph	7,697	7,655	5,329
Sioux City	9,312	9,013	8,280
Wichita	2,132	2,180	2,097
Fort Worth	6,189	6,245	5,452
Philadelphia	1,476	1,416	1,477
Indianapolis	1,600	1,607	1,211
New York & Jersey City	8,739	7,579	8,009
Oklahoma City	4,300	4,922	4,378
Cincinnati	4,200	5,052	2,987
Denver	2,389	2,201	2,773
Total	124,612	126,696	90,556

## HOGS.

Chicago	131,520	143,800	137,348
Kansas City	24,301	37,651	34,183
Omaha	46,945	59,931	56,530
St. Louis	40,322	49,707	28,146
St. Joseph	20,939	25,852	24,292
Sioux City	29,699	31,192	30,794
Wichita	7,534	11,639	11,807
Fort Worth	5,242	4,154	6,936
Philadelphia	14,763	15,162	16,316
Indianapolis	21,327	19,724	24,381
New York & Jersey City	34,581	41,363	41,481
Oklahoma City	4,962	6,572	8,438
Cincinnati	16,456	24,246	20,924
Denver	5,727	7,214	6,983
Total	404,318	478,299	448,585

## SHEEP.

Chicago	38,301	61,884	50,105
Kansas City	33,658	30,875	27,192
Omaha	30,446	25,189	37,879
St. Louis	21,723	26,485	15,868
St. Joseph	20,247	20,241	26,704
Sioux City	8,061	5,482	8,366
Wichita	2,892	3,434	2,708
Fort Worth	6,263	12,783	16,336
Philadelphia	7,899	8,887	5,550
Indianapolis	1,350	1,253	1,163
New York & Jersey City	72,220	79,686	56,531
Oklahoma City	1,720	2,064	427
Cincinnati	2,598	1,880	2,487
Denver	2,519	3,346	5,423
Total	255,897	282,300	262,619

## LIVESTOCK AT 64 MARKETS.

Receipts and disposition of livestock at 64 leading markets during May, 1930, with comparisons, are reported by the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics as follows:

	Receipts.	Local slaughter.	Total ship-ments.
Total	984,215	575,882	408,052
May average, 5 years, 1925-1929..	1,210,063	687,006	511,045
CATTLE.			
Total	533,044	371,580	161,060
May average, 5 years, 1925-1929..	598,936	437,154	162,009
HOGS.			
Total	3,282,865	2,064,198	1,218,668
May average, 5 years, 1925-1929..	3,417,407	2,147,242	1,265,514
SHEEP AND LAMBS.			
Total	2,334,218	1,248,750	1,085,468
May average, 5 years, 1925-1929..	1,908,920	943,003	965,686

## MEATLESS DAYS IN RUSSIA.

Eleven meatless days each month, on which no meat is to be sold or consumed, are reported to have been decreed by the Soviet Council of People's Commissaries in Russia. This measure has been adopted, according to the Soviet Government, because there are not enough cattle in Russia to permit of daily meat consumption.

# Chicago Provision Markets

Reported by THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER DAILY  
MARKET SERVICE

## CASH PRICES.

Based on actual carlot trading, Thursday,  
June 19, 1930.

Regular Hams.	
Green.	S. P.
8-10	19 1/4
10-12	19
12-14	18 1/2
14-16	18 1/2
16-18	19
18-20	19
20-22	18 1/2
10-16 range.	18 1/2
16-22 range.	19

## S. P. Boiling Hams.

H. Run.	
10-18	19 1/4
18-20	19 1/4
20-22	19

## Skinned Hams.

Green.	
10-12	20 1/4
12-14	20 1/4
14-16	20 1/4
16-18	20
18-20	19
20-22	18 1/2
22-24	17 1/2
24-26	17
26-30	15 1/2
30-35	15 1/2

## Picnics.

Green.	
4-6	14
6-8	14
8-10	13 1/2
10-12	13 1/2
12-14	13 1/2

## Bellies.

Green.	
6-8	20
8-10	19 1/4
10-12	18 1/2
12-14	17 1/2
14-16	17 1/2
16-18	16 1/2

## D. S. Bellies.

Clear.	
14-16	14 1/2
16-18	14 1/2
18-20	14 1/2
20-25	14 1/2
25-30	14 1/2
30-35	14 1/2
35-40	14 1/2
40-50	14 1/2

## D. S. Fat Backs.

8-10	8 1/2
10-12	8 1/2
12-14	9
14-16	9 1/4
16-18	9 1/4
18-20	10 1/4
20-25	11

## D. S. Rough Ribs.

45-50	
55-60	
65-70	
75-80	

## Other D. S. Meats.

Extra short clears.	35-45
Extra short ribs.	35-45
Regular plates.	6-8
Clear plates.	4-6
Joint butts.	9

## FUTURE PRICES.

SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 1930.

LARD—		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	9.90	9.90	9.65	9.65	
Sept.	10.07 1/2	10.07 1/2	9.80	9.80	
Oct.	10.00	10.00	9.80	9.80x	
Dec.				9.50x	

## CLEAR BELLIES—

July	14.35			14.35
Sept.				13.85b

MONDAY, JUNE 16, 1930.

LARD—				
July ...	9.47½	9.70	9.30	9.32½ax
Sept. ...	9.70	9.80	9.42½	9.42½
Oct. ....	.....	.....	.....	9.45ax
Dec. ....	9.50	9.52½	9.30	9.30ax
CLEAR BELLIES—				
July ...	14.35	.....	.....	14.35
Sept. ...	13.85	13.85	13.80	13.80ax

## CLEAR BELLIES—

July	14.35			14.35
Sept.	13.85	13.85	13.80	13.80x

TUESDAY, JUNE 17, 1930.

LARD—				
July	... 9.37½-40	9.52½	9.37½	9.52½
Sept.	... 9.45-40	9.65	9.40	9.65
Oct.	... ..	... ..	... ..	9.62½ <sup>b</sup>
Dec.	... 9.40	9.65	9.40	9.57½ <sup>ax</sup>
CLEAR BELLIES—				
July	...14.12½	14.25	14.12½	14.25 <sup>b</sup>
Sept.	...13.60	13.60	13.52½	13.52½

## CLEAR BELLIES—

July	14.12 1/2	14.25	14.12 1/2	14.25b
Sept.	13.00	13.00	13.52 1/2	13.52 1/2

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18, 1930.

LARD—				
July	... 9.47½-50	9.50	9.32½	9.37½b
Sept.	... 9.62½	9.62½	9.52½	9.52½b
Oct.	... 9.52½	9.52½	9.50	9.52½b
Dec.	... ..	....	....	9.35ax
CLEAR BELLIES—				
July	... 14.00	14.00	13.97½	14.00
Sept.	... ..	....	....	13.40ax

## CLEAR BELLIES—

July	14.00	14.00	13.97 1/2	14.00
Sept.				13.40x

THURSDAY, JUNE 19, 1930.

LARD—				
July	9.42½	9.47½	9.42½	9.47½b
Sept.	9.55	9.62½	9.55	9.62½b
Oct.	9.62½	9.70	9.62½	9.67½b
Dec.	9.50	9.50	9.45	9.35n
CLEAR BELLIES—				
July	14.20	14.20	14.10	14.10nx
Sept.	14.20	14.20	14.10	13.32½nx

## CLEAR BELLIES—

July	14.20	14.20	14.10	14.10x
Sept.				13.32 1/2 ax

FRIDAY, JUNE 20, 1930.

LARD—				
July ...	9.50	9.60	9.47½	9.55—b
Sept. ...	9.65	9.72½	9.60	9.67½b
Oct. ...	9.62½	9.70	9.62½	9.67½b
Dec. ...	9.50	9.50	9.45	9.45ax
CLEAR BELLIES—				
July ...	14.10	14.12½	14.10	14.12½b
Sept. ...	13.35	....	....	13.35

## CLEAR BELLIES—

July	14.10	14.12 1/2	14.10	14.12 1/2 b
Sept.	13.35			13.35

Key: ax, asked; b, bid; n, nominal; — split.

## KINDS OF LIVESTOCK KILLED.

Classification of livestock slaughtered in March, 1930, based on reports from about 600 packers and slaughterers representing nearly 75 per cent of the total slaughter under federal inspection, as reported by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, with comparisons:

	Cattle		Hogs		Sheep and lambs	
	1929	Pct.	1929	Pct.	1929	Pct.
Jan.	47.54	49.44	3.02	52.48	47.15	37.92
Feb.	49.01	48.06	2.93	53.08	48.53	39.32
Mar.	50.95	45.06	3.39	51.41	48.04	55.94
Apr.	54.79	41.44	3.77	49.37	49.75	88.91
May	53.75	41.21	5.04	48.51	50.70	79.87
June	52.04	42.45	5.51	46.60	52.72	68.89
July	52.05	42.98	4.97	38.79	60.57	64.91
Aug.	50.34	45.59	4.07	39.30	60.12	58.91
Sept.	48.59	47.77	3.64	42.02	57.48	30.91
Oct.	42.87	53.52	3.61	45.81	53.65	54.91
Nov.	39.64	56.69	3.67	47.90	51.54	56.80
Dec.	44.55	51.01	4.44	40.77	49.75	48.91
Av. 1930.	48.63	47.38	3.99	47.68	51.70	56.91
Jan.	46.39	50.04	3.57	52.21	47.27	52.91
Feb.	47.68	48.59	3.73	53.54	46.04	42.93
Mar.	51.49	45.28	3.23	52.37	47.01	62.95

## CHICAGO RETAIL MEATS

### Beef.

Week ended		June 18, 1930.		Cor. wk., 1929.	
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1.	2.	3.	1.	2.	3.
Rib roast, hvy. end.	35	30	16	35	30
Rib roast, lt. end.	45	35	20	45	35
Chuck roast	28	25	32	27	21
Steaks, round	45	40	25	45	25
Steaks, sirloin, 1st cut	45	40	25	50	40
Steaks, porterhouse	60	45	25	60	45
Steaks, flank	28	25	18	28	25
Beef stew, chuck	27	22	15	27	22
Corned briskets, boned	32	28	18	28	18
Corned plates	20	18	10	20	15
Corned rumps, boned	25	22	18	25	22

### Lamb.

Good.		Com.		Good.		Com.	
Hindquarters	30	22	35	33			
Legs	28	23	36	34			
Stews	15	16	22	15			
Chops, rib and loin	25	20	25	20			

### Mutton.

Legs	24	26	26	26
Stew	14	14	14	14
Shoulders	16	16	16	16
Chops, rib and loin	35	35	35	35

### Pork.

Loin, 8@10 av.	24	27	28	28
Loin, 10@12 av.	25	26	27	27
Loin, 12@14 av.	23	24	23	24
Loin, 14 and over	20	22	20	22
Chops	28	30	28	30
Shoulders	18	20	18	20
Butts	24	26	24	26
Spareribs	18	20	18	20
Hocks	12	12	12	12
Leaf lard, raw	12	12	12	12

### Veal.

Hindquarters	24	26	30	35
Forequarters	14	16	20	24
Legs	24	26	32	35
Breasts	16	18	20	22
Shoulders	20	22	20	22
Cutlets	18	20	18	20
Rib and loin chops	35	35	35	35

### Butchers' Offal.

Suet	@ 4	@ 3 1/2	@ 3 1/2
Shop fat	@ 2 1/2	@ 2 1/2	@ 2 1/2
Bone, per 100 lb.	@ 16	@ 16	@ 16
Calf skins	@ 14	@ 14	@ 14
Kips	@ 12	@ 12	@ 12
Deacons	@ 12	@ 12	@ 12

## CURING MATERIALS.

	Bbls.	Sacks.
Nitrite of soda, 1 c. i. Chicago	9%	
Salt		
Salt, 25 bbl. lots, f.o.b. N. Y.		5%
Dbl. refined granulated	5%	5%
Small crystals	7 1/2%	
Medium crystals	8%	
Large crystals	8 1/2%	
Dbl. rfd. gran. nitrate of soda	3%	3%
Less than 25 bbl. lots 1/2 c. more.		
Boric acid, carload, p.w.d., bbls.	8%	8%
Crystals to powdered, in bbls. in 5 ton lots or more	9%	9%
In bbls. in less than 5-ton lots	8 1/2%	8 1/2%
Borax, carload, powdered, in bbls.	5	4%
In ton lots, gran. or pow., bbls.	5	4%
Sugar		
Granulated, carlots, per ton, f.o.b. Chicago		\$6.00
Medium, carlots, per ton, f.o.b. Chicago		9.10
Rock, carlots, per ton, f.o.b. Chicago		8.60
Sugar		
Raw sugar, 96 basis, f.o.b. New Orleans		@ 3.35
Second sugar, 90 basis		None
Syrup testing 63 and 65 combined sucrose and invert, New York		@ .38
Standard gran. f.o.b. refiners (2%)		@ 4.70
Packers' curing sugar, 100 lb. bags, f.o.b. Reserve, La., less 2%		@ 4.20
Packers' curing sugar, 250 lb. bags, f.o.b. Reserve, La., less 2%		@ 4.10

## SPICES.

(These prices are basis f.o.b. Chicago.)

	Whole.	Ground.
Allspice	19	22
Cinnamon	14	16
Cloves	30	33
Coriander	5	7
Ginger		17
Nutmeg	85	90
Pepper, black	20	33
Pepper, Cayenne	27	27
Pepper, red	20	20
Pepper, white	33	37

## PURE VINEGARS

A. P. CALLAHAN & COMPANY

2407 SOUTH LA SALLE STREET

CHICAGO, ILL.

## CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

## WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

## Carcass Beef.

	Week ended June 18, 1930.	Cor. week, 1929.
Prime native steers.....	22 @23	24 @25 1/2
Good native steers.....	18 @21	23 1/2 @24
Medium steers.....	17 @18	22 1/2 @23 1/2
Helpers, good.....	16 @18	21 @23
Cows.....	13 @15 1/2	18 @20
Hind quarters, choice.....	27 @28	26 @31
Fore quarters, choice.....	16 1/2 @18	20 @21

## Beef Cuts.

Steer loins, No. 1.....	@41	@38
Steer loins, No. 2.....	@38	@35
Steer short loins, No. 1.....	@51	@47
Steer short loins, No. 2.....	@46	@42
Steer loin ends (hips).....	@31	@31
Steer loin ends, No. 2.....	@31	@31
Cow loins.....	@26	@26
Cow loin ends (hips).....	@21	@21
Steer ribs, No. 1.....	@26	@26
Steer ribs, No. 2.....	@25	@25
Cow ribs, No. 3.....	@18	@18
Cow ribs, No. 1.....	@14	@14
Steer rounds, No. 1.....	@21 1/2	@22
Steer rounds, No. 2.....	@21 1/2	@21 1/2
Steer chucks, No. 1.....	@14 1/2	@14 1/2
Steer chucks, No. 2.....	@14	@14
Cow rounds.....	@10	@10
Steer plates.....	@12	@12
Medium plates.....	@10	@10
Briskets, No. 1.....	@18	@18
Steer navel ends.....	@8	@8
Cow navel ends.....	@8	@8
Fore shanks.....	@10	@10
Hind shanks.....	@10	@10
Strip loins, No. 1, boneless.....	@60	@60
Strip loins, No. 2.....	@50	@50
Sirloin butts, No. 1.....	@30	@30
Sirloin butts, No. 2.....	@25	@25
Beef tenderloins, No. 1.....	@75	@75
Beef tenderloins, No. 2.....	@75	@75
Rump butts.....	@30	@30
Flank steaks.....	@27	@27
Shoulder clods.....	@18	@18
Hanging tenderloins.....	@13	@13
Insides, green, 5 @6 lbs.....	@15 1/2	@15 1/2
Knuckles, green, 5 @6 lbs.....	@21 1/2	@21 1/2

## Beef Products.

Brains (per lb.).....	@12	@13
Hearts.....	@11	@11
Tongues.....	@32	@34
Sweetbreads.....	@32	@40
Ox-tails, per lb.....	@12	@15
Fresh tripe, plain.....	@8	@8
Fresh tripe, H. C.....	@10	@10
Livers.....	@22	@22
Kidneys, per lb.....	@17	@17

## Lamb.

Choice lambs.....	@25	@29
Medium lambs.....	@23	@27
Choice saddles.....	@30	@35
Medium saddles.....	@28	@32
Choice fores.....	@20	@22
Medium fores.....	@18	@20
Lamb fries, per lb.....	@33	@33
Lamb tongues, per lb.....	@16	@16
Lamb kidneys, per lb.....	@30	@30

## Mutton.

Heavy sheep.....	@6	@10
Light sheep.....	@7	@10
Heavy saddles.....	@12	@18
Light saddles.....	@7	@12
Heavy fores.....	@5	@8
Light fores.....	@8	@12
Mutton legs.....	@15	@20
Mutton loins.....	@13	@20
Mutton stew.....	@6	@11
Sheep tongues, per lb.....	@16	@16
Sheep heads, each.....	@10	@12

## Fresh Pork, Etc.

Pork loins, 8 @10 lbs. avg.....	@24	@24
Picnic shoulders.....	@16	@15
Skinned shoulders.....	@16 1/2	@16
Tenderloins.....	@50	@50
Spare ribs.....	@12	@11
Back fat.....	@13	@14
Slip bones.....	@20	@21
Boneless butts, cellar trim.....	@26	@26
2 @4.....	@25	@25
Hocks.....	@11	@13
Tails.....	@14	@12
Neck bones.....	@5	@4
Blade bones.....	@16	@14
Pigs' feet.....	@7	@7
Kidneys, per lb.....	@11	@11
Livers.....	@9	@7 1/2
Brains.....	@14	@14
Ears.....	@7	@7
Snouts.....	@7	@7
Heads.....	@9	@10

## Veal.

Choice carcass.....	@20	@24
Good carcass.....	@18	@22
Good saddles.....	@22	@27
Good backs.....	@14	@16
Medium backs.....	@12	@13

## Veal Products.

Brains, each.....	@13	@15
Sweetbreads.....	@75	@75
Calf livers.....	@60	@60

## DOMESTIC SAUSAGE.

Fancy pork sausage, in 1-lb. cartons.....	@27
Country style sausage, fresh in link.....	@20
Country style sausage, fresh in bulk.....	@18
Country style sausage, smoked.....	@23
Frankfurts in sheep casings.....	@22 1/2
Frankfurts in hog casings.....	@21 1/2
Bologna in beef bungs, choice.....	@18 1/2
Bologna in cloth, paraffined, choice.....	@14
Bologna in beef middles, choice.....	@17 1/2
Liver sausage in hog bungs.....	@24
Smoked liver sausage in hog bungs.....	@10 1/2
Liver sausage in beef rounds.....	@28
Head cheese.....	@20
New England luncheon specialty.....	@24
Mixed luncheon specialty.....	@28
Tongue sausage.....	@37
Blood sausage.....	@23
Polish sausage.....	@17
Souse.....	@13

## DRY SAUSAGE.

Cervelat, choice, in hog bungs.....	@31
Thuringer Cervelat.....	@25 1/2
Farmer.....	@38
Holsteiner.....	@33
B. C. Salami, choice.....	@50
Milano Salami, choice, in hog bungs.....	@46
B. C. Salami, new condition.....	@29
Primes, choice, in hog middles.....	@43
Genoa style Salami.....	@50
Apperoni.....	@41
Mortadella, new condition.....	@26
Capicola.....	@55
Italian style hams.....	@54
Virginia hams.....	@54

## SAUSAGE IN OIL.

Bologna style sausage in beef rounds.....	\$6.50
Small tins, 2 to crate.....	7.50
Large tins, 1 to crate.....	7.50
Frankfurt style sausage in sheep casings.....	7.75
Small tins, 2 to crate.....	8.75
Large tins, 1 to crate.....	8.75
Frankfurt style sausage in hog casings.....	7.25
Small tins, 2 to crate.....	8.25
Large tins, 1 to crate.....	8.25
Smoked link sausage in hog casings.....	6.75
Small tins, 2 to crate.....	7.75
Large tins, 1 to crate.....	7.75

## SAUSAGE MATERIALS.

Regular pork trimmings.....	7 1/2 @8
Special lean pork trimmings.....	10 @16 1/2
Extra lean pork trimmings.....	19 1/2 @20
Neck bone trimmings.....	@12 1/2
Pork cheek meat.....	@11 1/2
Pork hearts.....	@8
Native boneless bull meat (heavy).....	@13
Boneless chucks.....	@12
Shank meat.....	@11
Beef trimmings.....	@9 1/2
Beef hearts.....	@7
Beef cheeks (trimmed).....	@8 1/2
Dressed canners, 350 lbs. and up.....	@7 1/2
Dressed cutter cows, 450 lbs. and up.....	@8
Dr. Bologna bulls, 150 lbs. and up.....	@9
Beef tripe.....	@3 1/4
Pork tongues, canner trimmed S. P.....	@17 1/2

## SAUSAGE CASINGS.

(F. O. B. CHICAGO)  
(Wholesale lots. Usual advances for smaller quantities.)

Beef casings:	
Domestic rounds, 180 pack.....	.23
Domestic rounds, 140 pack.....	.35
Export rounds, wide.....	.50
Export rounds, medium.....	.29
Export rounds, narrow.....	.42
No. 1 wessands.....	.14
No. 2 wessands.....	.07
No. 1 bungs.....	.29
No. 2 bungs.....	.20
Middles, regular.....	.75
Middles, selected wide.....	2.25
Dried bladders:	
12-15 in. wide, flat.....	2.00
10-12 in. wide, flat.....	1.65
8-10 in. wide, flat.....	1.25
6-8 in. wide, flat.....	.85

## Hog casings:

Narrow, per 100 yds.....	2.75
Narrow, special, per 100 yds.....	2.25
Medium, regular, per 100 yds.....	1.15
Wide, per 100 yds.....	.75
Extra wide, per 100 yds.....	.85
Export bungs.....	.30
Large prime bungs.....	.20
Medium prime bungs.....	.10
Small prime bungs.....	.06
Middles, per set.....	.20
Stomachs.....	.10

## VINEGAR PICKLED PRODUCTS.

Regular tripe, 200-lb. bbl.....	\$13.00
Honeycomb tripe, 30-lb. bbl.....	20.00
Pocket honeycomb tripe, 200-lb. bbl.....	21.00
Pork feet, 200-lb. bbl.....	16.50
Pork tongues, 200-lb. bbl.....	77.00
Lamb tongues, long cut, 200-lb. bbl.....	55.00
Lamb tongues, short cut, 200-lb. bbl.....	65.00

## DRY SALT MEATS.

Extra short clears.....	@14 1/4
Extra short ribs.....	@14 1/4
Short clear middles, 60-lb. avg.....	@15
Clear bellies, 18 @20 lbs.....	@14 1/4
Clear bellies, 14 @16 lbs.....	@13 1/4
Rib bellies, 20 @25 lbs.....	@14 1/4
Rib bellies, 25 @30 lbs.....	@14 1/4
Fat backs, 10 @12 lbs.....	@9 1/4
Fat backs, 14 @10 lbs.....	@8 1/4
Regular plates.....	@11 1/4
Butts.....	@9

## WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Fancy reg. hams, 14 @16 lbs.....	@27
Fancy skd. hams, 14 @16 lbs.....	@28 1/2
Standard reg. hams, 14 @16 lbs.....	@25
Picnics, 4 @8 lbs.....	@30
Fancy bacon, 6 @8 lbs.....	@32
Standard bacon, 6 @8 lbs.....	@25
No. 1 beef ham sets, smoked.....	@13 1/4
Insides, 6 @12 lbs.....	@43
Outsides, 6 @9 lbs.....	@40
Knuckles, 6 @9 lbs.....	@40
Cooked hams, choice, skin on, fattened.....	@40
Cooked hams, choice, skinless, fattened.....	@42
Cooked picnics, skin on, fattened.....	@28
Cooked picnics, skinless, fattened.....	@29
Cooked loin roll, smoked.....	@48

## BARRELED PORK AND BEEF.

Meas pork, regular.....	\$29.50
Family back pork, 24 to 34 pieces.....	\$31.50
Family back pork, 35 to 45 pieces.....	\$32.00
Clear back pork, 40 to 50 pieces.....	\$23.00
Clear plate pork, 25 to 35 pieces.....	\$18.50
Brisket.....	\$25.00
Bean pork.....	\$21.50
Plate beef.....	\$25.00
Extra plate beef, 200 lb. bbis.....	\$26.00

## COOPERAGE.

Ash pork barrels, black iron hoops.....	\$1.57 @1.60
Oak pork barrels, black iron hoops.....	1.65 @1.67 1/2
Ash pork barrels, galv. iron hoops.....	1.77 @1.80
White oak hams tierces.....	\$3.12 @3.15
Red oak hams tierces.....	2.37 @2.40
White oak lard tierces.....	2.57 @2.60

## OLEOMARGARINE.

Highest grade natural color animal fat margarine in 1-lb. cartons, rolls or prints, f.o.b. Chicago.....	@24
White animal fat margarines in 1-lb. cartons, rolls or prints, f.o.b. Chicago.....	@19 1/2
Nut, 1-lb. cartons, f.o.b. Chicago.....	@17
50 and 60-lb. solid packed tubs, 1c per lb. less.....	
Pastry, 60-lb. tubs, f.o.b. Chicago.....	@14

## ANIMAL OILS.

Prime edible lard oil.....	@11 1/4
Headlight burning oil.....	@10 1/4
Prime winter strained.....	@10
Extra winter strained.....	@9 1/2
Extra lard oil.....	@9 1/2
No. 1 lard.....	@9
No. 2 lard.....	@8 1/2
Acidless tallow oil.....	@9
20 D. C. T. neatfoot.....	@10 1/4
Pure neatfoot oil.....	@11 1/2
Special neatfoot oil.....	@9 1/2
Extra neatfoot oil.....	@9 1/2
No. 1 neatfoot oil.....	@9 1/4
Oil weighs 7 1/2 lbs. per gallon. Barrels contain about 50 gals. each. Prices are for oil in barrels.	

## LARD.

Prime steam.....	@9.47 1/2
Prime steam, loose.....	@8.62 1/2
Kettle rendered, tierces.....	@10.00
Refined lard, boxes, N. Y.....	@10.25
Leaf, raw.....	@8.50
Neutral, in tierces.....	@10.75
Compound, acc. to quantity.....	@10.25

## OLEO OIL AND STEARINE.

Oleo oil, extra, in tierces.....	.11 1/4 @11 1/4
Oleo stocks.....	@9 1/2
Prime No. 1 oleo oil.....	@10 1/4
Prime No. 2 oleo oil.....	@9 1/2
Prime No. 3 oleo oil.....	@9
Prime oleo stearine, edible.....	@8

## TALLOW AND GREASES.

Edible tallow, under 1% acid, 45 titre.....	@6 1/2
Prime packers tallow.....	@5 1/2
No. 1 tallow, 10% f.f.a.....	@5 1/2
No. 2 tallow, 40% f.f.a.....	@4 1/2
Choice white grease.....	@4 1/2
A-White grease.....	@4 1/2
B-White grease, max. 5% acid.....	@4 1/2
Yellow grease, 10 @15% f.f.a.....	@4 1/2
Brown grease, 40% f.f.a.....	@4

## VEGETABLE OILS.

Crude cottonseed oil in tanks, f.o.b.....	6 1/2 @6 1/2
Valley points, nom., prompt.....	6 1/2 @6 1/2
White, deodorized, in bbis., f.o.b. Chgo.....	6 1/2 @6 1/2
Yellow, deodorized, in bbis.....	6 1/2 @6 1/2
Soy stock, 30% f.f.a., f.o.b.....	1 1/2 @1 1/2
Corn oil, in tanks, f.o.b. mill.....	6 1/2 @6 1/2
Soya bean, f.o.b. mill.....	7 1/2 @7 1/2
Cocconut oil, sellers tanks, f.o.b. coast.....	6 @6
Refined in bbis., c.a.f., Chicago, nom.....	9 1/2 @9 1/2



# Retail Section

## Old Fashioned Courtesy and Modern Methods a Combination Hard to Beat

What are the qualities necessary for success in the retail meat business?

The question is not easily answered. Certainly a knowledge of up-to-date business methods and the ability and the energy to put them into practice and follow them through are essential. But something more is needed.

Good merchandise at prices fair to the retailer and the customer and good service are necessary. There must also be the ability to attract customers to the store.

But unless the customer can shop with pleasure and satisfaction the business will not prosper. This means a clean store, pleasant and courteous people behind the counters, friendliness and personality, particularly in the small store.

This is a detail many retailers fail to appreciate. Business is business, of course, but there are times when a departure from strict business principles can be made with profit, particularly when the result is a pleased customer.

Old fashioned courtesy and modern methods can go hand in hand, as one successful Arizona retailer has demonstrated. How he combines the two is told in the following article.

### Retail Business-Building

By Roy George.

R. B. Dunning, located in the Five Points section, Phoenix, Arizona, although outside the central shopping district, has managed not only to meet the competition of chain stores and centralized marketing, but has built up a retail meat business that draws the best trade to him. Furthermore, he is steadily increasing his volume of sales.

Distinctive advertising and old fashioned courtesy did it.

"I display my goods through the local newspapers every day in the year. I make housewives see them as clearly as though they were before their eyes. I spend considerable money on advertising, but I save it in rent," says Mr. Dunning. The line of cars drawn up before his shop is a good indication of the results, and the old-fashioned personal touch of the man at the block is a strong factor in winning the goodwill of his customers.

Mr. Dunning has cultivated the fine art of remembering names, and the woman who does her own marketing is never indifferent to the implied flattery of being personally recognized by name when she arrives to do her buying. Then he does attempt to give her what she wants.

"The 'nicest cuts' are altogether a relative matter," says Mr. Dunning. "When the best cut has been made from a section of beef, there is always another which becomes the best cut, and it is this one that I reserve for the next customer."

"If I seem to lose a little by trimming and shaping a cut to suit the whim of a buyer, I gain in the sense of satisfaction she has in being served with particular consideration. Every woman rightly considers her family of first importance; that's why she makes a personal selection of the meats for her table. And I back her up in it."

#### Boy in Uniform Carries Parcels.

The telephone is prominently displayed on Mr. Dunning's counter and he encourages the use of it. The location of his shop near the junction of five streets affords plenty of parking space, and this fact is emphasized in his publicity. "It is easier to drive a few blocks and know where you are going to park than to drive around and around in the congested district looking for a place to light," he reminds them. A boy in uniform is always at hand to carry parcels to the customer's car and direct another car into any vacant space.

#### One Retailer's

#### Business Builders

He has cultivated the fine art of remembering names. The woman who shops is never indifferent to the implied flattery of being recognized by name when she enters the store.

He hires a boy in uniform to carry parcels from the store to parked cars.

He puts his best efforts into careful buying and carries exceptional goods.

He dresses his shop every morning. "I want my customers to get the best possible impression of the business the instant they enter the store," he says.

He spends money every day to advertise his store.

He is willing to devote a little time to trim cuts and shape them to meet the whims of the buyers.

He practices old fashioned courtesy and his customers like it.

"After it's all said and done, however, the only way to hold custom is to carry exceptional goods, and I put my best effort into careful buying. The government inspection stamp carries a lot of weight, but the general appearance of meats is of paramount importance in making that first impression that marks a shop at a glance."

#### Attractive Store Essential.

"I dress my shop every morning as though it were going to be photographed from the entrance door for competitive exhibition against my rivals, for that is exactly what happens every time a customer glances in and compares the impression with that she receives when looking into the shop of one of my competitors. The photograph on the customer's mind is being made every hour of the day and it has a big influence in attracting future trade."

The shape of Mr. Dunning's shop lends itself to a particularly happy arrangement for the display of goods. The room is wide and rather shallow, wider in front than in the rear. On the left, the shelving offers a select line of canned delicacies and appetizing specialties in foreign-looking jars. On the right are ranged baskets of eggs. The refrigerated case containing choice cuts and fish and dairy products extends across the shop, with the two cutting blocks and the big cooler behind it. On a large low table occupying the very center of the store is an immense Swiss cheese, such as the knowing ones find it impossible to resist.

#### Merchandise Very Accessible.

All the goods in the front part of the store are accessible to the customers, and a single attendant is able to take care of this part of the trade with the assistance of the errand boy. Mr. Dunning and an assistant man the meat blocks.

"We are enjoying a growing volume of business," says Mr. Dunning, "and we do enjoy it. If you are not able to get your joy out of life as you go along, you are never going to get it. Under modern methods of meat merchandising, business is an art. That means that the successful business man is an artist, and the appreciation of the public is rung up on the cash register."

#### NEWS OF THE RETAILERS.

T. C. Peone has sold his meat and grocery business at E. 2004 3rd ave., Spokane, Wash., to Edward A. Leighton.

The meat market of John Han, Grangeville, Ida., has been damaged by fire.

Freadrich Bros., 1316 N st., Lincoln, Neb., have let the contract for erection

of a meat market and grocery store at 2638 North 48th st. Estimated cost, \$12,000.

George Smith, Mullen, Neb., recently opened a meat market.

John J. Nagengast, Howells, Neb., has sold his meat market to Eman Ferenc.

Mr. Fetrow, of Mullen, Neb., has purchased the meat market of W. F. Johnson, Page, Neb.

Lewis E. and Carl H. Ward have engaged in the meat business at Kenard, Neb.

C. H. Christensen has become the owner of the South Side Market, Minden, Neb., formerly owned by Chris Peterson.

Clarence Bragg has opened the Sanitary Meat Market, Loomis, Neb.

F. M. Vernon has opened a meat market at Nebraska City, Neb.

Lester B. Stoakes has purchased the meat and grocery business at 809 Baker st., Bakersfield, Cal., from R. J. Blanton.

W. A. & Elwood Watson have sold their meat and grocery business at 2001 Bancroft Way, Berkeley, Cal., to W. P. & G. A. Wood.

Jack Young, Oakdale, Cal., has reopened his New Cash Market.

Valley & Reinhard, Standish, Mich., have purchased the Gottmeyer meat and grocery business.

Ed. Aufenberg has opened a meat market on Seventh st., Bedford, Ind.

Carl and Frank Hager, have purchased the Charles Cash meat market, Kirklint, Ind.

J. W. Heins has opened a meat market at Erownston, Ind.

The United Market Co. has opened at 1058 Virginia ave., Indianapolis, Ind.

R. H. Cook has engaged in the meat and grocery business on Millers' Corner, Klamath Falls, Ore.

Frank Cardullo has sold his meat and grocery business at 1827 N. Division st., Spokane, Wash., to Charles Vingo.

D. E. McFerren has sold his interest in the Cash Does It Market, Ashland, Ore., to W. R. Deteker.

The Sanitary Meat Co., Burns, Ore., of which H. J. Hansen is manager, has been damaged by fire loss.

D. L. Shrode, Salem, Ore., has purchased the meat market equipment of J. Gray.

R. L. Knowles has purchased the meat business at 10317 Woodland Park ave., Seattle, Wash., from Charles M. Larson.

Sam Schnader has purchased the meat department of the Rochester Mercantile Co., Rochester, Wash.

John Maser & Sons, Lincoln, Neb., recently incorporated their meat market and grocery.

Lloyd Kieffer, Tekamas, Neb., has added a meat department to his grocery.

The A. L. Rhodes Meat Market has opened here at 610 W. Monroe st., Bloomington, Ill.

#### CHAIN STORE COSTS.

The claim that practically any set of chain-store costs, covering any system of service, can be matched or even beaten by independent stores operating in a similar way and giving the same service is put forward in the brochure on chain stores just issued by the U. S. Chamber of Commerce.

Though the range of cost of doing business in independent grocery stores is admittedly larger than in chain stores, the range for all groceries being from 6 to 25 per cent of sales, compared with 8 to 19 per cent for chain stores, the average cost in chain groceries is claimed to be little less than for all types of grocery stores, 15, com-

pared with 18 per cent. Average costs for both chain and independent stores are said to be about 30 per cent of sales for drug stores, and 24 per cent for shoe stores.

Elements of chain-store, as of independent, success are summarized as convenient location, suitable building, clean, attractive display, effective use of publicity, efficient and courteous employes, specialization in goods and services, detailed accounting, and scientific buying.

#### NATIONAL RETAILERS TO MEET.

Many important subjects are scheduled for discussion at the 45th annual convention of the National Association of Retail Meat Dealers, to be held in Minneapolis, Minn., the week of August 3.

Included among the major topics of discussion are tariff on imported meats, federal inspection of poultry, federal grading of poultry, federal grading of meats, quick frozen meats, shrinkage in meats, new methods of cutting meats, vocational education, the consent decree, future sources of meat supplies for the retail trade, uniform accounting system for retailers, Sabbath law statutes and their enforcement, packaged and canned foods merchandising, mutual insurance for the trade, pooled purchasing and its development and uniform system of dressing meats.

Already two special trains for the convention are scheduled to leave Chicago on August 3, and the association hopes to increase this number to four by convention time.

Each local association is entitled to one delegate for every 50 members, and all members and meat retailers are invited to attend, but only duly elected delegates can vote.

George Kramer of New York is president of the association and John A. Kotal of Chicago, secretary-manager. Other officers are Charles H. Kroh of Cleveland, and Val E. Ness of Minneapolis, vice-presidents, and Charles Schuck of New York, treasurer.

Wm. B. Margerum of Philadelphia, George Steindl of Chicago, Emil Schwartz of Detroit, J. D. Lukenbill of St. Louis and A. J. Gahn of Milwaukee are members of the board of directors. John T. Russell of Chicago is chairman of the legislative committee and the association's representative on the National Live Stock and Meat Board.

#### HOME FOR MEAT CUTTERS.

Establishment of a home for aged or incapacitated members of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America was approved by the association's convention held at Detroit during the week ended June 14.

The plan calls for the purchase of a 20,000 acre cattle ranch in Montana and the establishment of the home in connection with the ranch. Schools for orphan children of members are also to be provided. It is expected that the ranch and home ultimately will be self-supporting.

Funds for the project will be raised through assessment on all members.

Dennis Lane of Chicago was re-elected secretary-treasurer, having served in that capacity for the past 12 years. Other officers of the association were returned for another four-year term.



FIRST IMPRESSIONS OF A STORE ARE RECEIVED AT THE DOOR.

One retailer is particularly careful of his store as it appears from the door. First impressions, he says, are often lasting ones, and he takes considerable pains to make them favorable. Regardless of other considerations, a store cannot prosper unless customers can shop in it with ease and pleasure. These are points it pays the retail meat merchant to keep in mind.

## New York Section

### EASTERN PACKERS COOPERATE.

A cooperative move to make the public better acquainted with the quality of meat produced in New England and its method of preparation has been made by five pork packing companies, in an invitation to the public to visit and inspect their places of business.

These companies are John P. Squire & Co. and the North Packing & Provision Co. of Boston; the Sperry & Barnes Co. of New Haven, Conn., the Springfield Provision Co. of Springfield, Mass., and White, Peavy & Dexter of Worcester, Mass.

It is pointed out that these companies employ thousands of New England people, but because that section produces only a small number of hogs it is necessary to draw on the corn belt for the raw material for these plants.

### NEW BOHACK GARAGE OPENED.

In order to efficiently accommodate and house a fleet of 250 vehicles used to convey merchandise to the 585 stores of "Friendly Service," the H. C. Bohack Company recently constructed a modern and up-to-date garage which was officially opened on June 15.

The garage is equipped with every facility and convenience including ventilating fans, skylights, vacuum heating systems, etc. Automatic gasoline pumps are installed and will simplify the task of filling the fleet which consumes more than 3,000 gallons of gasoline daily.

In addition to the garage, a repair shop has been built and equipped with such devices as will facilitate the handling of heavy motors.

### FOOD RESEARCH MEETING.

The New York Food Marketing Research Council has scheduled a meeting for Thursday afternoon, June 26, at 80 Eighth Avenue, New York, for the purpose of discussing "Distribution of Packaged Pre-Cut Meats." While the program has not yet been completed, it is planned to have several speakers among whom will be George C. Troutman, Swift & Company, New York, who will cover the subject of hard-chilled meats; Frank L. Parsloe, controller and general manager, H. C. Bohack Co., Brooklyn, fresh cut meats; George Kramer, New York State Association of Retail Meat Dealers who will present the retailers' attitude in regard to packaged, chilled and fresh meats; B. F. McCarthy, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural Economics as well as a representative of the General Foods Corporation.

### NEW YORK NEWS NOTES.

F. H. Knief, executive department, Wilson & Co., Chicago, visited New York over the week-end and spent the

first few days of last week at the New York plant.

James Rose, beef department, Swift & Company, Chicago, visited New York during the past week.

Herbert Gardner, branch house department Swift & Company, central office, and Miss Marie Fisher were married on Wednesday, June 18. The couple is spending their honeymoon motoring throughout New England.

President F. Edson White and treasurer, Philip Reed, Armour and Company, Chicago, spent several days in New York during the past week.

Lester Weyant, secretary to General Manager H. J. Mills of the New York Butchers Dressed Meat Company, is on his vacation.

Frank Myers, who was recently appointed office manager of the Louis Meyer, Inc., plant, Brooklyn, will spend the next few weeks motoring with his family.

President Frank M. Firor of Adolf Gobel, Inc., New York, spent a few days in Boston during the past week on business.

Meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the City of New York by the Health Department during the week ended June 14, 1930, was as follows: Meat.—Manhattan, 987 lbs.; Bronx, 454 lbs. Total, 1,441 lbs. Fish.—Manhattan, 11 lbs. Poultry and Game.—Manhattan, 11 lbs.

George Ehlers, manager of Conron Brothers Co.'s, Fort Greene, Brooklyn branch had a birthday last Monday. Some 35 associates in the market gave him a surprise dinner in Sloane's restaurant, Sheephead Bay, and presented him with a gold wrist watch as a token of their esteem. The presentation was made by Frank P. Burck. Other retailers present included Arthur Burck, Joseph Lehner and Al. Rosen.

### AMONG RETAIL MEAT DEALERS.

The Eastern District Branch of the New York State Association of Retail Meat Dealers held its regular meeting at Swaben Hall, Tuesday evening, June 10, at which time the delegates to the state convention made a report on the progress and future program of the independent retail meat dealer in the State of New York. The delegates were President Alfred L. Haas, Theodore G. Meyer and Frederick C. Riester.

An interesting demonstration was given of a new device that electrically makes steaks more tender and arrangements were made whereby the members of the association will be able to secure delivery on orders for this appliance on short notice.

Plans were discussed for conducting extensive research work as well as for effecting economies for the members.

Despite the hot weather and the big fight at Madison Square Garden, the meeting of the Brooklyn Branch on Thursday of last week was well at-

tended. Most of the evening was given over to reports of the state convention at Utica and a discussion of the subjects taken up by that body. The next meeting on June 26 will probably include some special entertainment, being the last of the season. This branch does not hold meetings during July and August.

A discussion of the various matters taken up at the recent convention of the state association was the principal order of business at the meeting of the South Brooklyn Branch on Tuesday evening of this week. Bids for supplies of paper and bags were received, resulting in a large order being given to the Food Distributors, Inc.

The regular meeting of the Bronx Branch was postponed until June 11, in order to give the delegates at the state convention an opportunity to make their report. This report and the reception of a new member, William Gerlack, took up the evening last Wednesday. The second meeting of the month has also been postponed until June 25. The next and following months, the meetings will occur, as usual on the first and third Wednesday.

Rudolph Schumacher, a member of the Bronx Branch, and Mrs. Schumacher, a member of the Ladies' Auxiliary, celebrated the 21st anniversary of their wedding on June 7th.

Fred Hirsch, business manager of the Bronx Branch, and Mrs. Hirsch, motored to Rhinebeck over the week-end.

Mrs. Edward Ruehl, a member of the Ladies' Auxiliary, celebrated a birthday on June 14.

The many friends of Gus Grimm, for many years president of Ye Olde New York Branch, and national treasurer, will regret to learn he is in the Knickerbocker hospital for an operation.

### UTICA CONVENTION ECHOES.

True to form Frank P. Burck of the Brooklyn Branch and Mrs. Burck, official hostess of the Ladies' Auxiliary, added dignity to the convention.

Mr. and Mrs. Leo Spandau of the Bronx missed the pleasure of the train ride with the delegates but arrived in time for the dinner dance.

Sam Bleicher and Mr. and Mrs. William Wolf of the Bronx, although not delegates to the convention, thought the proceedings of sufficient interest to pay their own way.

I. Werden of Ye Olde New York Branch was there but Mrs. Werden found it impossible at the last minute to attend.

It is said that Jesse Kaufmann of Jamaica is some dancer, as is Mrs. Kaufmann. She certainly enjoyed her first convention.

Little Elsie Hoffmann, whose capable hands and brain found time despite her duties, as head of her father's home and in active charge of his business, to plan arrangements for the entertainment of visitors, was so pleased with her gifts that she never grew tired of showing them.

Mrs. Philip Keller, widow of the former mayor of Niagara, one of the most active members of the organiza-

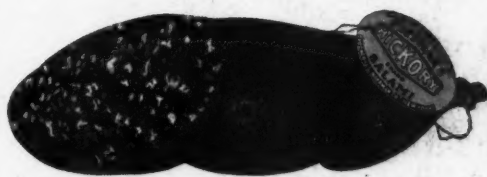


For full luscious seasoning



WM. J. STANGE CO. 2549 Madison St.  
Chicago  
Manufacturers of Peacock Brand Certified Casing Colors

J. S. Hoffman Company



322-330 W. Illinois St.  
CHICAGO

181-183 Franklin St.  
NEW YORK

tion during his lifetime, was kept busy greeting a large number of old friends. Mr. and Mrs. Whistler, her daughter and son-in-law, also were present to represent the family. Charles Keller could not come.

For a while it looked as though Rochester and Buffalo would not be represented, but the old standbys, Charles Glatz and Jacob Johnson, came on Monday, along with them Charles Doerflinger, H. Hart and E. F. Springer. Later A. Bender arrived from Buffalo.

"Give the little girl a big hand" was nothing to the ovation given to J. M. Torrens and Fred Biel when they arrived with the milk can on Sunday night. Their wives also know how to run a car and get there.

The beautiful voice of Miss Margaret Kelly, and her perfect rendition of the old favorites, will live long in the memory of her listeners.

Henry Hoffmann proved to be a most congenial host, always meeting the delegates with a smile.

Anton Hehn, president of the Brooklyn Branch, came by way of Michigan, having spent the week end with his family, where his own and his sister's birthday were celebrated.

Frank Kunkel and Max Haas seemed to enjoy each other's company, as they were always together.

Mrs. C. A. Durr was a wonderful hostess, on the job from first to last, meeting the delegates upon their arrival and waving goodbye as their train pulled out. Her car and chauffeur were always at the disposal of the guests.

Mrs. Chris Roselle was forever losing her husband, and in looking for him succeeded in getting locked out at Maennerchor Hall on Sunday night.

Mr. and Mrs. Fernquist of Jamaica qualified as love birds.

Mr. and Mrs. William Kramer endeavored to make the trip a second honeymoon.

Joseph Eschelbacher took a dare and made the trip from Albany to Utica with a friend in an airplane.

Mrs. Hirsch seems to think it is all right, but this midnight ice cream diet of Fred Hirsch doesn't register with his friends.

Louis Goldschmidt had his usual stock of stories, but could not find a pinocchio partner on the train. Guess Louis is too lucky.

B. F. McCarthy, senior marketing specialist, B. A. E., is some lucky man at making and keeping friends.

Herbert Pearson, manager of the Jacob Dold Packing Company in Utica, was on hand at all hours. He was a positive lifesaver on Tuesday when two guests were left at the hotel. He made the trip in record time, so the ladies were in time for the luncheon.

But then Mr. Pearson has nothing on his wife who is an expert at the wheel. Red lights, however, mean nothing in her young life.

Five brave and valiant men they came from the South—south of Brooklyn, of course—Dave Van Gelder, Joe Rossman, Harry Kamps, Steve and William Kittel.

Fred Wehnes was for the Bronx first, last and always.

Attorney Aaron Kaufman brought his attractive wife along.

As usual, lively Al. Haas, president of the Eastern District Branch, and his quiet wife, serene treasurer Teddy Meyer and his demure wife, just had to see more, so they took a taxi ride to the mountains Thursday morning.

John Hildeman, past president of the Brooklyn Branch and his wife are game sports. Never miss anything worth seeing. So they taxied to the mountains, too.

National president George Kramer now does his daily dozen by dancing with his sweetheart, Aileen Garsson, while her mother and his wife look on.

N. Summerville and wife motored up from Yonkers, stopping at Albany on the way.

Herman Amberg, president of the Durr Packing Co., is an ideal host and his wife a most charming hostess. One of the beautiful memory pictures

brought back from Utica was Mrs. Amberg sitting at the artistically decorated table pouring tea on Monday afternoon.

Mrs. Edward Winship—Margaret Hoffmann that was—lives in Boston, but week ends every few weeks in Utica. Mrs. Winship and her car were at the station and hotel, ready to help out on all occasions.

Joseph Lehner, whose happy smile has done so much toward his success in Greater New York, is well known among the old timers, as well as the younger generation up state. Needless to say Mrs. Lehner was along and she is almost as well known, having attended most of the conventions since she became Joe's wife.

Frank Ruggiero, president of the Bronx Branch, brought his niece to be company for his wife while he was at the business sessions.

Mrs. A. Werner, jr., president of the Ladies' Auxiliary, attended her first out-of-town convention. If encores and praise for speeches and requests for dances mean anything, it looks as though the little lady will have to play a return engagement.

Some of those noticed among the delegates were Fred C. Riester, business manager Eastern District branch; Ernest Ritzman, Bronx Branch; John Bardunek, Yorkville; V. J. Hildebrandt, Ye Olde New York and Louis Schaffer, Brooklyn.

Charles Hembdt, president of the Washington Heights Branch, and Mrs. Hembdt had a good time, even though Mrs. Hembdt could not dance as much as usual.

William H. Wild of the Jamaica Branch was unusually quiet. However, Mrs. Wild had a good time with the Jamaica ladies.

Thomas A. Buckley of Westchester and his wife always draw the comment, "A handsome couple."

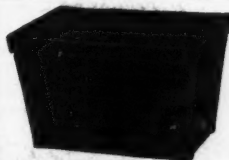
L. O. Washington, Ye Olde New York Branch, must have felt quite proud if he heard the nice remarks passed about him Tuesday night at the open meeting.

Consolidated Rendering Co.

Manufacturers of Tallow, Grease, Oleo Oil  
Stearine, Beef Cracklings, Ground Scrap, Fertilizers  
Dealers in Hides, Skins, Pelts, Wool and Furs

40 North Market St.

Boston, Mass.



When you think of  
**BASKETS**  
THINK OF  
Best, Lightest, Strongest  
**A. Backus, Jr. & Sons**  
Dept. N., DETROIT, MICH.

# NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

## LIVE CATTLE.

Steers, good	\$12.85@14.00
Steers, medium	10.25@12.00
Cows, common and medium	5.50@7.50
Bulls, cutter-medium	5.25@7.50

## LIVE CALVES.

Vealers, good to choice	\$10.00@13.00
Vealers, medium	7.50@13.00

## LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Lambs, good to choice	\$11.75@12.75
Lambs, medium	10.00@11.75
Lambs, common	9.00@10.00
Ewes, medium to choice	3.00@4.00

## LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, 160-210 lbs.	\$ @10.25
Hogs, medium	@10.25
Hogs, 120 lbs.	@10.25
Roughs	@9.25
Good roughs	@9.50

## DRESSED HOGS.

Hogs, heavy	\$ @15.50
Hogs, 180 lbs.	@16.00
Pigs, 80 lbs.	@16.00
Pigs, 80-140 lbs.	@16.00

## DRESSED BEEF.

### CITY DRESSED.

Choice, native heavy	23 @24
Choice, native light	22 @24
Native, common to fair	20 @21

### WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Native steers, 600@800 lbs.	21 @23
Native choice yearlings, 400@600 lbs.	22 @23
Good to choice heifers	20 @20
Good to choice cows	17 @18
Common to fair cows	15 @16
Fresh bologna bulls	14 @15

## BEEF CUTS.

	Western.	City.
No. 1 ribs	30 @32	30 @30
No. 2 ribs	26 @28	26 @28
No. 3 ribs	23 @25	23 @24
No. 1 loins	37 @38	37 @38
No. 2 loins	33 @36	33 @34
No. 3 loins	28 @32	28 @30
No. 1 hinds and ribs	27 @30	27 @28
No. 2 hinds and ribs	24 @26	23 @26
No. 3 hinds and ribs	20 @23	20 @23
No. 1 rounds	20 @21	20 @21
No. 2 rounds	18 @19	18 @20
No. 3 rounds	16 @17	16 @19
No. 1 chucks	19 @21	19 @17
No. 2 chucks	18 @19	18 @13
No. 3 chucks	16 @17	16 @12
Bolognas	14 @15	14 @15
Rolls, reg., 6@8 lbs. avg.	22 @23	22 @23
Rolls, reg., 4@6 lbs. avg.	17 @18	17 @18
Tenderloins, 4@6 lbs. avg.	30 @30	30 @30
Tenderloins, 6@8 lbs. avg.	30 @30	30 @30
Shoulder clods	10 @11	10 @11

## DRESSED VEAL AND CALVES.

Prime veal	26 @28
Good to choice veal	22 @25
Med. to common veal	15 @21
Good to choice calves	18 @22
Med. to common calves	14 @15

## DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Lambs, prime	25 @27
Lambs, good	23 @25
Sheep, good	11 @13
Sheep, medium	7 @10

## FRESH PORK CUTS.

Pork loins, fresh, Western, 10@12 lbs.	22 @23
Pork tenderloins, fresh	50 @50
Pork tenderloins, frozen	19 @20
Shoulders, city, 10@12 lbs. avg.	16 1/2 @17 1/2
Shoulders, Western, 10@12 lbs.	23 @24
Butts, boneless, Western	20 @21
Butts, regular, Western	20 @21
Hams, Western, fresh, 10@12 lbs. avg.	22 @23
Hams, city, fresh, 6@10 lbs. avg.	22 @27
Picnic hams, Western, fresh, 6@8 lbs. average	16 @17
Pork trimmings, extra lean	22 @23
Pork trimmings, regular, 50% lean	13 @14
Spareribs, fresh	13 @15

## SMOKED MEATS.

Hams, 8@10 lbs. avg.	26 @27
Hams, 10@12 lbs. avg.	25 @26
Hams, 12@14 lbs. avg.	24 @25
Picnics, 4@6 lbs. avg.	17 1/2 @18 1/2
Picnics, 6@8 lbs. avg.	16 1/2 @17 1/2
Rollettes, 8@10 lbs. avg.	17 1/2 @18 1/2
Beef tongue, light	30 @32
Beef tongue, heavy	34 @36
Bacon, boneless, Western	23 @24
Bacon, boneless, city	20 @21
Pickled bellies, 8@10 lbs. avg.	18 @19

## FANCY MEATS.

Fresh steer tongues, untrimmed	26c a pound
Fresh steer tongues, l. e. trim'd	40c a pound
Sweetbreads, beef	70c a pound
Sweetbreads, veal	\$1.00 a pair
Beef kidneys	15c a pound
Mutton kidneys	11c each
Livers, beef	37c a pound
Oxtails	18c a pound
Beef hanging tenders	30c a pound
Lamb fries	10c a pair

## BUTCHERS' FAT.

Shop fat	@ 1 1/4
Breast fat	@ 2 1/2
Edible suet	@ 4 1/2
Cond. suet	@ 3 1/2

## GREEN CALFSKINS.

	5-9	9-12 1/2	12 1/2-14	14-18	18 up
Prime No. 1 veals	.17	1.90	2.00	2.20	3.10
Prime No. 2 veals	.15	1.70	1.75	1.95	2.85
Buttermilk No. 1	.14	1.55	1.65	1.85	2.75
Buttermilk No. 2	.12	1.30	1.40	1.60	2.50
Branded Gruby	.7	.85	.90	1.10	1.50
Number 3					At value

## BUTTER.

Creamery, extra (92 score)	@32 1/2
Creamery, firsts (88 to 90 score)	29 @30 1/2
Creamery, seconds (84 to 87 score)	27 @28 1/2
Creamery, lower grades	25 @26 1/2

## EGGS.

### (Mixed colors.)

Extra, dozen	25 1/2 @26
Extra, firsts, doz.	24 @24 1/2
Firsts	23 @23 1/2
Checks	19 1/2 @20

## LIVE POULTRY.

Fowls, colored, fancy, via express	24 @26
Fowls, Leghorn, via express	20 @21

## DRESSED POULTRY.

### FRESH KILLED.

Fowls—fresh—dry packed—12 to box—fair to good:

Western, 60 to 65 lbs. to dozen, lb.	24 @26
Western, 48 to 54 lbs. to dozen, lb.	24 @25
Western, 43 to 47 lbs. to dozen, lb.	23 @24
Western, 36 to 42 lbs. to dozen, lb.	22 @23
Western, 30 to 35 lbs. to dozen, lb.	21 @22

Fowls—fresh—dry pkd.—12 to box—prime to fancy:

Western, 60 to 65 lbs. to dozen, lb.	27 @28
Western, 48 to 54 lbs. to dozen, lb.	26 @27
Western, 43 to 47 lbs. to dozen, lb.	25 @26
Western, 36 to 42 lbs. to dozen, lb.	24 @25
Western, 30 to 35 lbs. to dozen, lb.	23 @24

### Turkeys—

Western, young toms, prime to fancy	40 @42
Western, young hens, prime to fancy	38 @40

### Squabs—

White, ungraded, per lb.	25 @35
--------------------------	--------

Chickens, fresh, 12 to box, prime to fancy:

Western, under 17 lbs.	29 @30
------------------------	--------

Fowls, frozen—dry pkd.—12 to box—prime to fancy:

Western, 60 to 65 lbs., per lb.	23 @27
Western, 48 to 54 lbs., per lb.	22 @26
Western, 43 to 47 lbs., per lb.	21 @25

### Ducks—

Long Island	@19
-------------	-----

## BUTTER AT FOUR MARKETS.

Wholesale prices of 92 score butter at Chicago, New York, Boston and Philadelphia, week ended June 12, 1930:

	June 6	7	9	10	11	12
Chicago, 31 1/4	31 1/4	31 1/4	31 1/4	31 1/4	31 1/4	31 1/4
N. Y., 33	33	33	33	33	32 1/2	32 1/2
Boston, 33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
Phila., 34	34	34	34	34	34	34

Wholesale prices of carlots—fresh centralized butter—90 score at Chicago:

31 1/4	31 1/4	31 1/4	32	31 1/2	31 1/2
--------	--------	--------	----	--------	--------

Receipts of butter by cities (tubs):

	Wk. to	Prev.	Last	Since Jan. 1—
	June 12.	week	year.	1930.

Chicago	58,413	63,302	54,010	1,501,463	1,478,066
N. Y.	75,658	80,440	74,942	1,700,330	1,640,215
Boston	25,911	28,487	27,599	479,582	542,218
Phila.	21,702	23,784	26,890	524,615	532,332

Total 181,684 196,013 184,341 4,205,990 4,201,831

Cold storage movement (lbs.):

	In	Out	On hand	week-day
	June 12.	June 12.	June 13.	last year.

Chicago	438,804	42,589	15,237,950	10,506,408
New York	218,375	23,067	8,946,192	6,274,693
Boston	222,697	22,551	4,697,681	2,797,330
Phila.	116,787	7,139	6,049,513	2,240,114

Total 996,663 95,328 31,931,145 21,818,545

## FERTILIZER MATERIALS.

### BASIS NEW YORK DELIVERY.

#### Ammoniates.

Ammonium sulphate, bulk, delivered per 100 lbs.	@ 2.00
Ammonium sulphate, double bags, per 100 lb. f.a.s. New York	@ 1.70
Blood, dried, 15-16% per unit	@ 3.50
Fish scrap, dried, 11% ammonia 10% B. P. L. f.o.b. fish factory	4.00 & 10c
Fish guano, foreign, 13@14% ammonia, 10% B. P. L.	4.00 & 10c
Fish scrap, acidulated, 6% ammonia, 3% A. P. A. f.o.b. fish factory	3.50 & 50c
Soda Nitrate in bags, 100 lbs. spot	2.07 @ 2.10
Tankage, ground, 10% ammonia, 15% B. P. L. bulk	3.50 & 10c
Tankage, unground 9@10% ammo	3.25 & 10c

#### Phosphates.

Foreign bone meal, steamed, 3 and 50 bags, per ton c.i.f.	@25.00
Bone meal, raw, 4 1/2 and 50 bags, per ton, c.i.f.	30.00 @35.00
Acid phosphate, bulk, f.o.b. Baltimore, per ton, 16% flat	@ 9.00

#### Potash.

Manure salt, 20% bulk, per ton	@12.65
Kainit, 14% bulk, per ton	@9.70
Muriate in bags, basis 80% per ton	@37.11
Sulphate in bags, basis 90% per ton	@48.25

#### Beef.

Cracklings, 50% unground	@ 87 1/2
Cracklings, 90% unground	@ 92 1/2

## BONES, HOOFS AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, avg. 48 to 50 lbs., per 100 pieces	95.00 @125.00
Flat shin bones, avg. 40 to 45 lbs., per 100 pieces	@ 85.00
Black or striped hooft, per ton	45.00 @ 50.00
White hooft, per ton	@ 60.00
Thigh bones, avg. 85 to 90 lbs., per 100 pieces	@110.00
Horns, according to grade	75.00 @200.00

## Lincoln Farms Products Corporation

Collectors and Renderers of

## Bones FAT Skins

Manufacturer of Poultry Feeds

O.Rice: 407 E. 31st St.

NEW YORK CITY

Phone: Caledonia 0114-0124

Factory: Fisk St., Jersey City, N. J.

## Emil Kohn, Inc.

## Calfskins

Specialists in skins of quality on consignment. Results talk! Information gladly furnished.

Office and Warehouse

407 East 31st St.,

NEW YORK, N. Y.

Caledonia 0113-0114

## "MONGOLIA"

Importing Co., Inc.  
339 Pearl St., N. Y. City

## SHEEP CASINGS

that serve you best

1930.

S.  
r.

@ 2.00

@ 1.70

@ 3.50

& 10c

& 10c

& 50c

@ 2.10

& 10c

& 10c

@25.00

@35.00

@ 9.00

@12.65

@ 9.70

@37.15

@45.25

@ 87½

@ 92½

NS.

00@125.00

@ 85.00

00@ 50.00

@ 60.00

@110.00

00@200.00

ucts

of

ains

eds

24

N. J.

nc.

ns

ty on  
Infer-

A"

c.

ity

S

at